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Monday, March 5, 1973
Phalguna 14, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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(Fifth Series, Volume XXIV, 7th Session 1973)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 5, 1973/Phalguna 14, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Member Sworn

Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya (Manjeri).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Programme for Universal Primary Education during Fifth Plan

+

*181. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go ahead with its programme to provide universal primary education for the age group 6—11 by 1975-76 and for the age group 11—14 by 1980-81, despite Rs. 950 crore put in the allocation for education in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have prepared a blue print for this sector in the Plan; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features of the blue print?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Government attach the greatest importance to the provision of universal primary education. Accordingly the Government of India have assisted State Governments in the field of primary education on hundred per cent basis by providing 60,000 primary school teachers during 1971-72 and 1972-73. An additional 30,000 teachers are expected to be provided in 1973-74. The likely enrolment at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 88 per cent for the age group 6—11. Elementary education has been included in the minimum needs programme of the Fifth Plan. With the provision of 90,000 additional teachers by the end of the Fourth Plan and the high priority given in the Fifth Plan to elementary education, it is hoped to make every effort to achieve hundred per cent coverage for the age group 6—11 in the first half of the Fifth Plan itself.

As regards age group 11—14, it is proposed to cover 75 per cent of the age group by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Elementary Education for assisting the States and UTs to work out a plan for elementary education keeping these targets in view and within the amount of Rs. 1,030 crores envisaged for this sector.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The statement of the hon. Minister has given no answer to my question put here. My question was:

"Whether Government have decided to go ahead with its pro-

gramme to provide universal primary education for the age group 6—11 by 1975-76 and for the age group 11—14 by 1980-81, despite Rs. 950 crores cut in the allocation for education in the Fifth Plan."

I would, therefore, like to know whether the Government in the Education Ministry and the Planning Commission are envisaging implementation of the programme to provide universal primary education despite a cut of Rs. 950 crores in the plan allocation.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Our Ministry wroked out a paper by which we envisaged and we desired that we would need about Rs. 3200 crores in addition to the money already spent on all types of education in India. Of course, our intentions are no doubt very much faithful to our promises. There are some other works also and the whole thing has to be drafted in the Planning Commission in relation to other Departments and other priorities....

AN HON. MEMBER: Overall development of the country.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Yes, in relation to the overall development of the country. However, in this Rs. 2250 crores what we contemplate is and I can assure the hon. Member, that out of this Rs. 2250 crores, we have in our mind an idea to allocate about Rs. 1030 crores for primary education and we shall try to achieve as much as we can within our limited resources.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not convinced that even in spite of the fact that the Directive Principles of the Constitution envisaged that all children in the age group of 6 to 11 and 11 to 14 shall be provided universal primary education within ten years from the adoption of the Constitution, it has not been achieved in spite of the several Plans which have been completed and I would like to know whether this Ministry has envisaged any plan in the Planning Commission to achieve this target because of the reason....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not be argumentative. He may put his question precisely and promptly. He should not indulge in arguments and reasons.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not indulging in any argument or controversy in this matter....

MR. SPEAKER: What else is he doing then?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There has been discrimination in regard to basic primary universal education for the last fifteen years, because the effluent sections of the people have been able to get the best standard of education even in the small age group. This has been completely in the hands of a few people who have been running such institutions in the country, and, therefore, whatever has been envisaged in the Constitution in this regard has not been fulfilled. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is any revolutionary change in the system of universal primary education for all people in this country without any discrimination whatsoever, for the age group envisaged in the Constitution?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Let us accept that we have failed in achieving the target; we accept it, but we should not weep over it now. The Ministry of Education and the Government of India are aware of it, and in fact, even in our election manifesto, we have declared that we shall achieve this target, and I can assure the hon. Member that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, we shall be achieving it cent per cent in the age group 6—11 and about 75 to 80 per cent in the age group up to 14.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The latter part of my question has not been answered. There has been discrimination in regard to the basic system of education throughout the country....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please sit down now. He put a very long and argumentative question and he was lost in it, and so was the Minister also. If the question had been very direct, he would have replied.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is capable of understanding my question, but the question has not been answered by him.

MR. SPEAKER: He may put the question on the next occasion.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister has said that Government have failed to achieve the target for compulsory education for the age groups 6—11 and 11—14. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and agricultural labourers and share croppers are economically and socially backward. May I know what steps are going to be taken to give compulsory education for the children of these sections in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Till today, we have about 95 per cent of the population covered by a primary school within a reach of about 1½ miles area.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: 95 per cent of the area may be covered but not all the population living there.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: 95 per cent of the population is covered by the school. For Scheduled Castes, we are giving some special inputs like free books, mid-day meals and clothing also. We have planning advance action more and more for the inputs for Adibasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : संविधान में ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है कि सरकार 10 वर्षों के अन्दर 10 वर्ष तक के बालक-बालिकाओं को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा दे देगी। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी स्वीकार किया है कि सरकार इसमें फेल हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ? यदि आप पूरे देश के लिये नहीं कर सकते हैं तो तो कम से कम देश के सर्वहारा समाज के लिये, जिनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग आते हैं, उनके 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को कब तक अनिवार्य शिक्षा दे पायेंगे ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, मैं भी उनके साथ सहमत हूं और यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक हम 11 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को कम से कम 75 से 80 प्रतिशत तक जरूर इसमें ले आयेंगे और 11 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को तो निश्चित रूप से 100 प्रतिशत ले आयेंगे।

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement, it is mentioned that the likely enrolment at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 88 per cent of the age group 6—11. The hon. Minister has said that 95 per cent of the villages have been covered. If 95 per cent of the villages is covered, how could it be that only 88 per cent of the age group 6—11 is covered? secondly, out of this 88 per cent of the age group concerned, what is the percentage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pupils?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: One can have a school. But there are drop-outs also. Suppose there is a school and there are drop-outs. We have to encourage the stoppage of drop-outs. We are trying to see that drop-outs do not occur.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In the statement, it is stated that cent per cent assistance has been given to State Governments for providing 60,000 primary school teachers in 1971-72 and 1972-73. How many State Governments have taken advantage of this assistance and has some follow-up action been taken by the Ministry?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: If the hon. member so desires, I have got a complete list here which I can give him. Specifically also I can answer, But it will be better if he can discuss this with me. Orissa is also there. I have accertained that very recently almost all the States have implemented this scheme of ours in which we provided about 30,000 teachers in 1971-72 and 30,000 teachers in 1972-73. Again we have asked them to keep themselves in readiness for another 30,000. We shall be continuing with these 90,000 teachers in other schemes also.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि किन किन प्रान्तों में किस आयु सीमा तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य है और इसके लिये सरकार से क्या सहायता मिलती है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि 1971–72 में भारत सरकार ने बिहार सरकार के स्कूली धंधे बनाने के लिये राशि आवंटित की थी क्या उसका समुचित उपयोग हो सका? 1972–73 में 48 सौ शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिये जो उसने अनुदान आवंटित किया था और निर्देश दिया था कि यह नियुक्तियां अप्रैल, 1972 तक हो जानी चाहिये क्या वह जनवरी, 1973 में ही हो सकीं? यदि हां, तो क्यों और 1973–74 में भारत सरकार बिहार सरकार को क्या अनुदान देने जा रही है?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक मिश्र जी के प्रश्न का पहला भाग है, मनीपुर, नागालैण्ड और त्रिपुरा को छोड़कर लगभग सभी प्रदेशों में ऐक्ट पास किया हुआ है कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी एजूकेशन का।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : पास किया हुआ लेकिन लागू भी है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक जनरल क्वेशचन था, बिहार के बारे में आपने विशेष कर दिया लेकिन मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है अगर मिनिस्टर जवाब देना चाहें।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि हम लोग राज्य सरकारों को परस्यू कर सकते हैं, रिक्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं लेकिन प्रैसर देना हमारी सीमा के कुछ बाहर पड़ जाता है।

बिहार के बारे में जो उन्होंने प्रश्न किया है में समझता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने आवंटित राशि की सूचना जनवरी माह में ही दी है कि उन्होंने शिक्षकों की बहाली कर ली है कोई विशेष बात हो तो माननीय सदस्य मुझ से अलग बात कर लें वह अच्छा होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, में जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि हम छात्रों को जो आदिवासी हैं खाने को भी देते हैं और कपड़ा भी देते हैं और इसका लाभ केवल 4–5 प्रतिशत छात्रों को ही मिलता है, इससे अधिक को नहीं मिलता है तो हर छात्र पर जो 30 रुपये सरकार खर्च करती है जिसमें खाना भी आयेगा और अपड़ा भी आयेगा वह इस महंगाई के जमाने में कहां तक उपयुक्त है और किस प्रकार वे छात्र पढ़ते होंगे इसका भगवान ही मालिक है। में जानना चाहता हूं कि यह तीस रुपया जो आप देते हैं क्या इसको आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? दूसरे 14 साल तक के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा मिले क्योंकि ऐसे बहुत से छात्र हैं जो पैसे की तंगी के कारण नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं इसलिये कोई मुफ्त शिक्षा चालू कर ने की कोई योजना है क्या?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : में माननीय सदस्य को इस बात के लिये आश्वस्त करता हूं कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स—इन लोगों को पढ़ने पढ़ाने में जितने भी इनपुट्स

की आवश्यकता होगी उसके लिये हम सचेत हैं और करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने पूछा था 14 साल तक के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना है क्या और 30 रुपया जो खर्च करनें हैं क्या उसको बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार तैयार है? (**व्यवधान**) . .

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (**प्रो० नूरुल हसन**) : जितनी शिक्षा सरकारी स्कूलों में 14 बरस के बच्चों तक है वह सब मुफ्त है, उसको होना है । बदकिस्मती से इसका पूरा फायदा हर एक ने नहीं उठाया है लेकिन जो भी शिक्षा है 14 बरस तक उस पर कोई फीस नहीं ली जा सकती . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने पूछा है कि 30 रुपया प्रति विद्यार्थी जो खर्च किया जाता है वह इस महंगाई में पूरा नहीं होता है उसको क्या सरकार बढ़ायेगी ? . . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जवाब कैसे दिलवा दूं ? मैंने दोबारा जवाब दिलावा दिया है और उन्होंनें जो कहना था वह कह दिया है ।. . . (**व्यवधान**)
आप दोबारा पूछकर देख लो, अगर निकलता है तो निकाल लो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 30 रुपया प्रति विद्यार्थी खाने और कपड़े पर खर्च किया जाता है क्या उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं— इसका सीधा उत्तर हां या ना में दिया जाये ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question of scholarships is different from the question of the school charging any fees etc. So far as the scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I am sure that my colleague the Home Minister would be able to answer that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में पोलाइट और कर्टियस होना चाहिये । प्रश्न तो होते हैं लेकिन इस ढंग से मत करिये. . . (**व्यवधान**) आप देखिये मेरे समझाने का क्या असर हुआ है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I protest against the remarks made by the hon. Member, namely, *besharam*. Now, the real problem is the drop-outs. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Ministry has studied this question and this problem in depth. If so, what were the results of those recommendations? Have those recommendations been taken into account?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: This was considered for a long time; in the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education also this question came up. By providing certain other inputs like mid-day meal, clothing, free books, etc., we hope the drop-outs would be less and less.

उर्वरक के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*183. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान**: क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के समाचार मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने मूल्य में कमी करने के लिये पत्र भेजे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Concern has been expressed in the Parliament, the press and other quarters about reports of increase in the prices of fertiliser including those

fertilisers, the prices of which are controlled. The State Governments are exercising control over the price situation by distributing maximum possible quantities through public agencies like Cooperatives. Imported fertilisers, which account for about half of the total supplies are passed on by this Ministry to the State Governments who distribute them through public agencies. Domestic manufacturers also distribute a part of their output through public agencies and they are being persuaded to increase this componet.

State Governments have been given adequate powers under the Essential Commodities Act and Fertiliser Control Order to make checks seize stocks and prosecute black marketing in three most important fertilisers whose prices are controlled and which are in short supply. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture has addressed letters to the State Agriculture Ministers calling upon them to exercise utmost vigilance for preventing black-marketing and also to prosecute offenders.

Available records do not show any letter from the State Governments requesting reduction of prices. However, they have been reporting periodically, the action taken by them to stop black marketing of fertilisers.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि किस किस राज्य द्वारा उर्वरक के मूल्य में कितनी कमी करने का सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिला है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There have been no specific requests from any State Government for reducing the prices. Of course, there have been some complaints that because of shortages in certain classes of fertilisers, high prices are being charged.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के किन किन राज्यों में इस समय उर्वरक की कितनी मांग है और सरकार की देश की इस बढ़ती हुई मांग के प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? आज जहां हर चीज की मांग की आवाज आ रही है उन में उर्वरक भी है । इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय के क्या विचार हैं ? पिछले दो वर्षों में उर्वरक की खपत का राज्यवार क्या ब्योरा रहा और इन इन दो वर्षों में मूल्य वृद्धि का राज्यवार क्या ब्यौरा रहा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There have been obviously shortfalls in the supply of fertilisers. We cannot fully meet the requirements of the State Governments. According to our estimatd last year the total requirement of NPK was about 32 lakh tonnes; as against that availability has been more or less 26 lakh tonnes, Statewise statement is not with me. With proper notice will be possible to furnish that statement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know whether the Agriculture Ministry has by now been able to work out the effect of recent increase in railway freight and if so what would be its effect on the selling price and how it will affect the cash programme of the Ministry?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are still examining the impact of freight on fertilisers. Broadly our approach would be not to increase the issue price, as for as possible.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : इन दिनों में खाद के दाम बढ़े हैं यह सच है । क्या सरकार उस में कमी करने का विचार कर रही है ताकि किसान देश की पैदावार को बढ़ा सके?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Statutorily most important fertilisers are controlled, that is fertilisers which are produced in the country, urea, ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonia nitrate, etc., they come under

the Statute and there is no question as far as their price rise is concerned. Importel fertilisers come to the Central pool and the Government of India allots them to the State Government and no-profit-no-loss basis.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Have not the Central Government withdrawn the subsidy for fertilisers and have not the States protested?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Government of India is not in favour of maintaining subsidy except in tribal areas and in certain other specified category of backward areas-but by and large we are not in favour of continuing the subsidy as far as fertilisers are concerned.

Import of Rock Phosphate for Manufacture of Super Phosphate

*185. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for importing rock Phosphate from Morocco and Florida to manufacture super Phosphate manure when there are extensive deposits of Phosphate available in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Tamil Nadu rock Phosphate cannot be manufactured into super Phosphate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The annual requirements of rock phosphate at present are about 10 lakh tonnes, a part of which is met through imports. Recent investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Tiruchirapalli district, Tamil Nadu, indicated a probable reserve of 1,27,000 tonnes only of phosphatic nodules, distributed over 27.52 sq. km. area with a yield of 0.32 to 2.9 kg. per 2.83 cu.m. (100 c.ft.). This reserve is considered neither adequate to meet the demand nor economical at present to exploit for manufacture into super Phosphate.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: From the statement it is found that a part of the requirements is met through imports. May I know how much you are importing and at what cost? Has any investigation been made in any other States to fill up the gap now being met through imports?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment the total requirement of rock phosphate is about 10 lakh tonnes. Domestic production is 2 lakh tonnes. So, we import about 8 lakh tonnes. The domestic production at present is from Udaipur area. In Massoorie there is some possibility of getting it. The Tamil Nadu deposits are not found to be commercially useful or viable.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Any other States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have said that Mussoorie is one of the potential regions.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What about the price of your import?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I require notice of that question.

संसदीय सौध, नई दिल्ली का निर्माण

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*187. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री आर० पी० उलगनम्बी :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसदीय सौध, नई दिल्ली का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होना था ;

(ख) निर्माण कार्य के निश्चित समय में पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त भवन के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The building was originally scheduled to be completed by August 1971.

(b) The building could not be completed according to schedule due to the following reasons:

(i) Delay in vacation and demolition of existing barracks on the site.

(ii) Non-availability of steel in the initial stage.

(iii) There were subsequent changes in design and specification since it was decided to re-locate banquet hall etc.

(c) The building is expected to be completed by December 1973 provided no major changes are required.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : भवन निर्माण कार्य अगस्त 71 तक पूरा होना था, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से जो उत्तर दिया गया है उस में बतलाया गया है कि इस्पात की कमी के कारण और कुछ परिवर्तनों के कारण विलम्ब हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस्पात को कमी का कारण क्या रहा ? क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं थी कि इतना इस्पात लगेगा ? उसकी पूर्ति कैसे होगी ? जब कि उस का नक्शा पास करने में चार वर्ष लग गए और प्रारम्भ से काफी तैयारी की गई, फिर भी इस्पात की कमी के कारण दो वर्ष का लम्बा अर्सा और लग गया ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि इस्पात की कमी के कारण जब दो वर्ष की अवधि बढ़ी तो उस में खर्च कितना अधिक होगा ? जो वस्तुयें उस में लगने वाली हैं उन की कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारण इस का व्यय कितना बढ़ेगा ?

श्री ओम मेहता : इनीशिअल स्टेज से जब से यह प्लैन ऐप्रूव किया गया शुरु से ही हम कोशिश करते रहे कि स्टील मिले । हमने कई बार मिनिस्ट्री आफ स्टील को लिखा । आखिर में

we approached the Lok Sabha Secretariat and through the Speaker's intervention, only in August 1971 we were in a position to get steel. There will be some increase due to the increase in prices but not to a major extent.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैंने पूछा था कि कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारण लागत खर्च कितना बढ़ जायेगा । इस की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय के पास होनी चाहिए । तीसरी बात यह कि अगस्त 1971 में स्टील मिला फिर भी आज ठीक से उत्तर नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यदि किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन की सम्भावना न हुई तो निर्माण पूरा हो जायेगा । मैं निश्चित रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा हो जायेगा या नहीं ।

श्री ओम मेहता : मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि अगर किसी तरह के आर्टिकल चेन्जैज न हुए तो हम दिसम्बर तक पूरा कर लेंगे । अगर प्लैन में कोई तबदीली की गई तो उसको पूरा करना मुश्किल होगा । अगर प्लैन में कोई तब्दीली नहीं हुई तो इस को दिसम्बर, 1973 तक पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यकीन दिला सकता हूं कि नहीं होगी, लेकिन आप टाइम पर स्टिक कीजिए ।

श्री ओम मेहता : हम स्टिक कर रहे हैं । बहुत सी पार्टियां यहां हैं, अगर कोई चेन्जेज नहीं होते तो हम दिसम्बर 1973 तक पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि मूल्य वृद्धि कितनी होगी :

श्री ओम मेहता : मूल्य वृद्धि का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया है, लेकिन हमारा अंदाजा है कि इस पर 2 करोड़ रु० के करीब खर्च आयेगा ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is there any proposal to construct a library along with this and, if so, what is the cost of that building?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Alongwith the construction has not yet started, there is a proposal to construct a library building. The cost would be about Rs. 1·25 crores.

Help for Maharashtra Government for Implementation of Scheme for Supply of Nutritive Food

*188. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4698 on the 18th December 1972 regarding help to Maharashtra Government for implementation of the scheme for supply of nutritive food and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken the decision in the matter; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Request of the State Government for Central assistance on this account has not been accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: The name of the hon. Member and the Minister is the same—Annasaheb.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: But the Minister is not obliging me by giving a reply in the way I want. I am dissatisfied with the reply and the decision of the Government. During the period of scarcity the Maharashtra Government undertook the supply of nutritive food to supplement the daily food of the worker and his family and to build up his resistance against disease and to give him an incentive for better production. The scheme was very popular and there was improvement in the physical health of the workers. Now the workers are increasingly demanding that particular food. In view of the fact that this particular food contains quite a good measure of proteins, carbohydrates, fats and vitamins, what is standing in the way of conceding the demand of the Maharashtra Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Before we accept any scheme, we have to examine the all-India implications of such a scheme. We cannot make a scheme applicable only to Maharashtra; it has to be applied all over India. The financial implications of this scheme were found to be too heavy and, therefore, the Government of India could not consider it.

श्री टी० डा० काम्बले : जो चीज दी जाती है उसको टुकड़ी कहते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किसी डाक्टर से इसका परीक्षण करवाया गया है और पता लगाया गया है कि इसमें जो फूडवैल्यू है वह उन लोगों के लिए अच्छी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Naturally, the Maharashtra Government have got expert advice. I have got the full details of the components. According to my information, it was not really a high protein food but a nutritional supplement to the daily ration consisting of adequate quantum of callories, proteins and vitamins.

Allocation of Funds under the National T. B. Control Programme for Orissa

*189. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the National T. B. Control Programme, every district in Orissa has now been endowed with a district T. B. Centre with 100 per cent Central Assistance;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total money being spent in Orissa under the National T. B. Control Programme in the 4th Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Out of the 13 districts in Orissa, district T.B. Centres have been established in 12 districts. 6 such Centres were established earlier and 6 have been established in the 4th Plan with 100 Central assistance. The establishment of a T.B. Centre in the remaining one district was proposed during 1973-74 but taking into consideration the resources position for that year, the proposal is being deferred for the present.

(c) During the first three years of the 4th Plan period, an amount of Rs. 4.27 lakhs has been released by the Centre to the Government of Orissa as cash subsidy for operational expenditure. For the year 1972-73, there is an allocation of Rs. 4.05 lakhs for this purpose. In addition to operational cost, the Government of India provided assistance to the State in the form of anti-T.B. drugs and equipments. The cost of anti-T.B. drugs and equipments supplied to the State Government during the first three years was Rs. 3.25 lakhs. For the year 1972-73, there is an allocation of Rs. 2.85 lakhs for the supply of anti-T.B. drugs and equipments.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Which is the remaining district in Orissa which has been left out? What is the Central assistance for one T.B. centre for each district now opened in the States?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Out of 13 districts, 12 districts have already been provided with a centre and only the backward district of Koraput still remains. The approximate cost of one T.B. centre would be Rs. 3 lakhs. I can assure the hon. Member that this matter is having our utmost consideration and if there is any saving we will see to it that this district is also provided with a T.B. centre soon.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am very happy to hear the hon. Minister assuring us that it would be pushed through in the case of the backward district of Koraput. What is the total money allocated for national T.B. programme and how much of it has been allotted to Orissa? For one centre, he has said, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is necessary. Orissa has been provided Rs. 3-4 lakhs. How it will have T.B. Centres in the State I want to know.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: For this, I ask for a notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In view of the fact that the incidence of T.B. in Orissa is on an increasing scale, may I know whether the hon. Minister has got any proposal from the State Government asking for an increase in the bed strength of the two Sanatoriums and for starting a new one?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I can only say that I will ask for the information and pass on to the hon. Member.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The hon. Minister's reply is conditioned by a very big "If". If some resources will be available, then a Sanatorium

for the remaining District will be available. May I know whether he will consider to have a Sanatorium in the most backward district of Orissa unconditionally without depending upon any "ifs" and "buts"?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: As I have already said, because of stringent resources position, we could not do it. We are examining it. In view of the fact that Koraput is a very backward and tribal district, we will try our utmost to see that in consultation with the Government of Orissa that is done.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In view of the increased incidence of T.B. in Orissa, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of establishing T.B. Sanatoriums in all the sub-divisions of Orissa?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: May I say that modern method of treatment of T.B. encourages more of domiciliary treatment I can say that some of the Sanatoriums in the country are going vacant. Therefore, I would say, for domiciliary treatment, if there is any shortage anywhere, that could be attended to. I would say that Government is fully aware of the responsibility towards patients suffering from T.B. all over the country, including Orissa.

Financial Crisis in National Archives

*191. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Archives established in New Delhi is facing financial crisis; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to improve its lot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE: (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of the National Achives of India, New Delhi, facing any crisis due to lack of funds. Government are conscious of the importance of this national institution and will provide funds to the extent possible keeping in view the overall availability of resources and the requirements of other institutions also engaged in important activities in the fields of education and culture.

During the 4 years 1969-70 to 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 92.20 lakhs was allocated to the National Archives of India for Non-Plan and Plan expenditure in the Revenue Budget. As against this allocation a sum of Rs. 88.80 lakhs is expected to be spent.

श्री हरी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल आर्काइब्ज, हमारे पिछले इतिहास का रखवाला होता है । आज के युग में पुराने और रेयर डाकुमेंट्स और रिकार्डज को प्रिजर्व और मेनटेन करने के लिए कूलिंग मशीनों आदि जिन आधुनिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था यूरोप के देशों में उपलब्ध है, वे हमारे नेशनल आर्काइव्ज में न होने की वजह से बहुत से रेयर डाकुमेंट्स कीड़ों और दीमक द्वारा खाये जा रहे हैं । इस संबंध में विभिन्न कामों और प्रासेसिज़ को करने के लिए जिस प्रकार के स्पेशलाइज्ड पर्सोनेल की आवश्यकता होती है, उन की हमारे नैशनल आर्काइब्ज में बहुत कमी है । इसलिए हमारे प्राचीन इतिहास की धरोहर समाप्त होती जा रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल आर्काइव्ज को मेनटेन करने के लिए और पुराने इतिहास कों सुरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या सरकार आधुनिकतम सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस विचार से सहमत नहीं हूं कि हमारे हिस्टारिकल रिकार्डज् को कीड़े और दीमक खा रहे हैं । मैं उन को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी कोई मौत नहीं है वह इस परिणाम

पर पहुंचे कि नैशनल आर्काइव्ज में रिकार्डज का डेस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है। शुरु में पैसे की कुछ कमी जरूर थी। इस बारे में एक कमेटी द्वारा जो रीव्यू किया गया, उसके अनुसार हम ने कदम भी उठाये हैं। हम नैशनल आर्काईव्ज के लिए फंड्ज की कमी किसी भी हालत में नहीं होने देंगे। हम ने कुछ मशीनों को इम्पोर्ट किया है। हम माइक्रो-फिल्म और फोटो कापीइंग का प्रबंध कर चुके हैं। 100 परसेंट रिकार्डज् की या तो चैक लिस्ट है या ट्रांसफर लिस्ट है।

Proposal to Declare whole of Rajasthan as Famine Affected

*192. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to declare Rajasthan as a whole as famine affected area; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Rajasthan Government has declared scarcity in 18,498 villages in 24 districts of the State.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि राजस्थान के 26 जिलों में से 24 जिलों में अकाल है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल एसिसटेंस के लिए जो दूसरी टीम वहां भिजवाई गई थी, क्या उस की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है; यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उस का ब्यौरा बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as drought situation is concerned, the worst hit areas are Ajmer, Banswara, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi, Jhun Jhunu and Udaipur.

As far as the Central team report is concerned, that is still under consideration and no final conclusions have been arrived at. (*Interruption*) The Third Central team report is expected very soon. As soon as it is available, we will let the Member know about the details.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से मालूम होता है कि राजस्थान में दो टीमें गई थीं, उन की रिपोर्टस विचाराधीन हैं और उन के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। पहली टीम ने राजस्थान के लिए साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये मन्जूर किये थे। वह धनराशि राजस्थान में समाप्त हो चुकी है। राजस्थान की अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह अकाल राहत पर कुछ खर्च कर सके। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार राजस्थान के लिए मार्च तक आठ करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि राजस्थान के फैमिन रिलीफ़ के लिए अविलम्ब आठ करोड़ रुपया स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government of India is very sympathetic to the problems of drought-affected areas. I cannot say about the specific amount mentioned by the hon. Member but I can only submit that there are a number of heads under which Rajasthan Government can possibly spend amounts: for instance, there are amounts available under the drought-prone areas programme; there are amounts available under crash rural employment schemes; and a number of other schemes are there under which some amounts would be available. For drought relief measure, the Rajasthan Government need not wait for us. Whatever eligible items are there, the Rajasthan Government are well aware of them, and they

should take necessary measures to provide relief. The Central Government would do its utmost to help the Rajasthan Government.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह : राजस्थान के कुछ जिले अकाल से बहुत एफैक्टिड हैं । जहां तक मैटीरियल काम्पोनेंट और लेबर काम्पोनेंट का सवाल है, राजस्थान की स्थिति देश के दूसरे भागों से भिन्न है । जो कैश का इन्तजाम किया गया है, अगर राजस्थान सरकार कुछ टैक्निकल डिफीकल्टीज़ की वजह से उस को खर्च नहीं कर सकती है, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान की जनता को भूखों मरने देना चाहती है ? जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने भी स्वीकार किया है, कुछ ज़िलों में हालात बहुत ख़राब है । लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार रुपया नहीं दे रही है । टीम की रिपोर्ट भी अभी नहीं आई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्स्ट एफैक्टिड एरियाज की इमीडिएट हैल्प करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या स्टेप्स ले रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government take action on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Team. The points raised by the hon. Member *viz.*, material components, labour components, etc., were argued by the State Government with the Central Team. Now, when the Central Team submit its report, naturally, these points will be covered.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : राजस्थान में उदयपुर, बांसवाड़ा और चित्तौड़ आदि क्षेत्रों में अनेक राहत-कार्य इस लिए बन्द हो गये हैं कि केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मिल पाई है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार टीम की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है और रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद वह धनराशि की व्यवस्था करेगी । लेकिन धनराशि न पहुंचने के कारण राहत-कार्य बन्द पड़े हैं और लोगों की मृत्यु के कगार पर पहुंचने की स्थिति आ गई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Obviously, the Rajasthan Government was not satisfied with the findings of the team sent earlier. Subsequently another team was sent and the team recently went there and it is preparing its report and as soon as the report is finalised—there will be no delay on our part—Government of India would take necessary action.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि राजस्थान में जो अकाल राहत कार्य हों, उन में केवल 15 प्रतिशत मैटीरियल काम्पोनेंट और 85 प्रतिशत लेबर काम्पोनेंट होना चाहिए । क्या इस से कोई टिकाऊ सड़कें या कोई अन्य स्थायी काम किया जाना सम्भव है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These points would be covered in the recommendations of the Central Team which has gone into these points.

श्री बशेश्वर नाथ भार्गव : क्या यह सत्य है कि राजस्थान सरकार के पास वित्तीय साधनों के अभाव होने के कारण वहां एक भयंकर परिस्थिति होते हुए भी राज्य सरकार वहां के लोगों के लिए अकाल राहत कार्य खोलने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकी है ? क्या सरकार सोचेगी कि राज्य सरकार को कोई अन्तरिम सहायता दे कर वहां के लोगों को रोज़गार देने की व्यवस्था की जाये और क्या सरकार ऐसी धनराशि राज्य सरकार को तत्काल देने की अनुकम्पा करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Any difficulty regarding ways and means position the Rajasthan Government may feel, I think, it can take it up with the Finance Ministry.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : राजस्थान को अकाल राहत कार्य के लिए केवल दो करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी गई है, जब कि मार्च तक के लिए आठ करोड़ रुपये की मांगें की

गई हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार दूसरी स्कीमों में खर्च नहीं कर पा रही है । उसके भी कुछ कारण हैं । लेकिन उस में भी अब तरक्की हुई है । आज सारे राजस्थान में काफी परेशानी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान को तुरन्त राहत देने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है । पीने के पानी के टैंकर्ज के बारे में जो मांग की गई है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के बारे में क्या विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As a result of the anxiety expressed by the hon. Members and the Rajasthan Government, the very purpose of sending a third team was to meet your demand and, therefore, the second team is expected to look into all the points like ways and means position, adequacy of funds required by the Rajasthan Government etc.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के 24 जिलों में से 13 जिले सरकार ने अभावग्रस्त घोषित किए हैं । सरकार ने उन्हें अकालग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया है । अभी 23 फरवरी को मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि भीलवाड़े में एक आदमी की मृत्यु भूख से हो गई और दो आदमी उदयपुर में भूख से मर गए । जबकि सरकार ने यह घोषित कर रखा है कि एक भी आदमी भूख से नहीं मरा । सरकार ने 16 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं और 16 हजार मीट्रिक टन मक्का का हमारा कोटा लैप्स कर दिया है । तो ऐसी हालत में जब कि लोग वहां भूख से मरने लग गए हैं सरकार उन के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है और क्या सरकार उस इलाके को अकालग्रस्त घोषित कर रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Whatever reports appeared in the press, and to which the hon. Member is making a reference have been and would be referred by us to the State Government, and the State Government would naturally enquire into everything mentioned therein.

Resentment over U.G.C. Promotion Scheme for Teachers in Central Universities

*193. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great resentment over the University Grants Commission promotion scheme for teachers in Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission is not aware of any resentment among the teachers on the implementation of its scheme of "personal promotion of teachers in Central Universities."

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister has said that the U.G.C. is not aware of it. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it or not.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have not received any representation from any section of teachers in this regard.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I know whether there is appreciation of the scheme, and if so, the salient features of the appreciation?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have not received any letter of appreciation either, I regret to say.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the written answer to an oral question which was not asked by the hon. Member concerned, but which answer was placed by the hon. Minister on the Table of the House, the hon. Minister had accepted that the Delhi University authorities had received a case of protest by one of the lecturers against this very scheme of promotion to the senior grade of the universities, and

if so, whether it is also a fact that the service as a part-time lecturer or as temporary lecturer or as assistant lecturer is counted towards seniority, against all canons of justice and legality in this scheme for promotion?

PROF. NURUL HASAN: I cannot answer the question of the hon. Member off hand, but as far as my memory goes, I do not think that the question to which the hon. Member makes a reference pertains to this particular scheme. It was in relation to a question of determining seniority and the application of the other scheme of 25 per cent promotion to the senior scale. But if there is any representation which is received by the UGC, I have no doubt that the commission will consider it and give it due weight.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question No. 194.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: May I request that Question 198 also may be taken up along with this?

MR. SPEAKER: The two questions have only very remote connection. Anyhow, since the hon. Member wants it, I do not object to it. The two questions may be answered together.

Banning movement of wheat from Gujarat

*194. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has urged the Centre to ban the movement of wheat from the States as the crop in the State matures early and starts arriving in the market by the end of February, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India's concurrence in the proposal made by the Government of Gujarat to ban the export of wheat has already been conveyed.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Gujarat according to population

*198. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of shortfall in foodgrains production of Gujarat State in 1972-73 as compared to the other States of the country;

(b) what is the requirement of foodgrains of different States according to the States' population; and

(c) how much foodgrains was allotted to Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains for 1972-73 in respect of all States including Gujarat would be available sometime in July-August, 1973. Preliminary reports received from the State Governments including Gujarat show a shortfall in the production of kharif foodgrains.

(b) Requirement of foodgrains of different States depends on a number of variable factors such as levels of income, availability of foodgrains and other substitutable food stuffs, their comparative prices, population growth and extent of urbanisation etc. In the absence of scientific data on the various factors influencing foodgrains consumption and also non-availability of data on foodgrains production in 1972-73, it is not possible to frame a precise estimate of requirement of different States.

(c) The total quantities of foodgrains supplied from Central Pool to Gujarat State during 1972 and January 1973 were 313.0 thousand tonnes and 56.5 thousand tonnes respectively. The total quantities of foodgrains allotted to Gujarat for both February and March, 1973 are 120.3 thousand tonnes.

श्री भोला मांझी : भारत सरकार की सहमति भेजने के बाद क्या गुजरात सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gujarat Government has taken the necessary steps to ban the movement of wheat after our concurrence.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: In Gujarat, 11,000 villages are affected by drought out of 18,000 villages. If we take the population of a village at 500, you are alloting less than 500 gms. to each. In January, you allotted only 57,000 tonnes of wheat, bajra and rice while according to the Gujarat Government, the requirement is more than 1,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains per month. Now the situation is worsening; people are starving and dying for want of foodgrains. I want to know whether the Government is alloting according to the requirements of the Gujarat Government the full quantum asked for.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Government of India are constantly in touch with the State Government. We do make assessments from time to time. We are trying to meet the reasonable requirements of the Gujarat Government. The Gujarat Chief Minister and Food Minister are constantly in touch with us. We are doing our level best to meet their food requirements.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: The Minister has said that the Central Government is doing his level best. But people are dying and unless a solution is found to the Narbada dispute, in future also the people of Gujarat will suffer from drought and from floods by different rivers. I want to know whether they are going to solve the Narbada dispute or not. Moreover, you have the *garibi hatao* programme. It is a double-loaded gun. From the front, people are killed and from the backside you will be killed politically. I warn the Government that if you do not solve the problem of the want of foodgrains according to the requirements of the Gujarat people, there will be great agitation of a kind never seen before . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He has asked the question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far foodgrains, I have already replied. As for the Narbada project, a separate question may be addressed to the Minister of Irrigation and Power.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: How much is the element of subsidy contained in these centrally-supplied foodgrains? How much of this indirect benefit goes to each State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Obviously, there is a considerable element of subsidy involved in the distribution, mainly in wheat and partly in rice. State-wise calculations, of course, will have to be made. It is well known that we purchase wheat at Rs. 76 and give at Rs. 78 to all State Governments. There is a considerable element of subsidy involved in wheat and coarse grains; in rice the element of subsidy is small.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कि गुजरात सरकार को अपने राज्य में कितना अनाज मिलने की संभावना है और आप से कितना अनाज उन्होंने मांगा था ? उस में कितना आप ने दिया है और क्या जो दिया है उस से उन की आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायेगी?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The State Government has been asking much larger quantities from time to time. I do not think there has been any failure on their part to ask for more foodgrains from us. But we make objective assessments of the requirements of various State Governments, and depending upon availability in the central pool and requirements of heavily deficit States, we make allotments to State Governments including the Gujarat Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अभाव को दूर करने हेतु खाद्यान्न आयात करने के बारे में विदेशों के साथ बातचीत

*182. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री त्रिदिब चौधरी :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खाद्यान्न का अभाव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देशवार कितना खाद्यान्न आयात करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ खाद्यान्न के आयात के बारे में बातचीत की गई है और बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) मौजूदा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष के दौरान देश में खाद्यान्नों की कुल उपलब्धता में मामूली कमी हो सकती है ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

विदेशों से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर 20 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न खरीदने का विचार है । इसमें से लगभग 15 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न खरीदे जा चुके हैं जोकि इस प्रकार है :—

	लाख मीटरी टन
अर्जेनटाइन	2.16
कनाडा	4.68
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	8.14
कुल	14.98

कलकत्ता में हुए 'आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस' (अखिल भारतीय मजदूर संघ कांग्रेस) के सम्मेलन में 'राशनिंग' व्यवस्था के संबंध में पारित किया गया प्रस्ताव

*184. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 30 जनवरी से 4 फरवरी तक कलकत्ता में 'आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस' का 29 वां सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान उसमें पारित शहरों एवं आद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में राशनिंग व्यवस्था चालू करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव' की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) . कलकत्ता में 30 जनवरी, 1973 से 4 फरवरी 1973 तक हुए, 'आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस' के 29वें सम्मेलन के बारे में प्रेस रिपोर्ट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है । राशन-व्यवस्था आदि के बारे में सम्मेलन में पारित किसी प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

पिछले वर्ष से देश भर में सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली को काफी सशक्त कर दिया गया है । शहरों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में सांविधिक राशन व्यवस्था लागू करने के बारे में फिलहाल सरकार के सम्मुख कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Forming Food Corporation at State level

*186. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee of State Food Ministers to go into the question of forming Food Corporation at the State level on the pattern of the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the report of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रत्येक गांव के लिए सहकारी समिति बनाने का कार्यक्रम

*190. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बहुद्देश्यीय कृषि श्रम सहकारी समितियों और कृषि सहकारी समितियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनके कुल कितने सदस्य है ;

(ख) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में प्रत्येक गांव में कम से कम एक कृषि सहकारी समिति और एक कृषि श्रम सहकारी समिति बनाने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

यद्यपि, इस समय बहु-उद्देश्यीय कृषि श्रमिक सहकारी सोसायटियां नहीं हैं, तथापि श्रमिक ठेका सोसायटियों और वन श्रमिक सोसायटियों द्वारा, जहां कहीं भी उनकी उप-विधियों में आवश्यक प्रावधान है, बहु-उद्देश्यीय कार्य प्रारम्भ करने पर कोई प्रति-

बन्ध नहीं है । कृषि ऋण सोसायटियों, श्रमिक ठेका तथा निर्माण सोसायटियों और वन श्रमिक सोसायटियों की संख्या और सदस्यता इस प्रकार है :—

सोसायटी की किस्म	सोसायटियों की संख्या	सदस्यता
1. प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटियां (30-6-1971 को) .	1,60,780	3.10 करोड़
2. श्रमिक ठेका और निर्माण सहकारी सोसायटियां (30-6-1970 को)	4,940	3.09 लाख
3. वन श्रमिक सोसायटियां (30-6-1970 को) .	1,558	1.50 लाख

Representation from the residents of Trans Yamuna area of Delhi regarding practising Doctors

*195. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the residents of trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi-51 (Laxmi Nagar) regarding the practice of few doctors in that area with false degree; and

(b) the action taken against the doctors doing so?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action is being taken by the Delhi Administration against the persons concerned.

Purchase of French-built Passenger Liner by Shipping Corporation of India

*196. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the 1966-built French Passenger Liner "PASTEUR" is being purchased by the Shipping Corporation of India for Rs. 5 crores without even the deferred payment facility;

(b) the likely cost of alterations to be made by the Shipping Corporation of India in the vessel so as to enable it to carry more passengers; and

(c) how the Shipping Corporation of India proposes to raise a loan of Rs. 5 crores in foreign exchange for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) In order to provide early replacement for their 25 year old vessel "State of Madras" on Madras/Singapore run, passenger liner m.v. "PASTEUR" was acquired by the Shipping Corporation of India in October for US $ 6.5 million equivalent of about Rs. 4.73 crores. 75 per cent of the price is deferred credit to be repaid over 10 years in six monthly instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

(b) The cost of alterations of existing accommodation including the price of 4 additional life boats and one tail end shaft is estimated at US $ 1.375 million.

(c) The Shipping Corporation raised a foreign exchange loan through the State Bank of India, London from

the Euro-Dollar market to meet 25 per cent of the price namely US $ 1.625 million which is equivalent to about Rs. 1.18 crores. The Corporation also arranged the foreign exchange loan for meeting the cost of conversion etc. from two American banks through the State Bank of India.

Self-sufficiency in grain production

*197. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 323 on the 10th April, 1972 regarding Statement by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture about self-sufficiency in grain production and state whether Government still sticks to the claim that the country has achieved a degree of self-sufficiency in grain production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): In view of the levels of foodgrains production in the past few years, the decline in imports and levels of procurement and public distribution, it appears reasonable to say that a degree of self-sufficiency in grain production has been achieved by the country in a year of normal weather. This is also confirmed by the fact that although foodgrains production in the kharif season of current year received a setback from unusual widespread drought, a major part of the impact is being absorbed through increased effort in the country. There is no resort to concessional imports and even the commercial imports are expected to be marginal.

Setting up of two more shipyards

*199. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the setting up of two more shipyards in the country;

(b) if so, the decision taken; and

(c) the location of the proposed shipyards?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The question of setting up more Ship-yards in the country is under considera ion. No decision has yet been taken in regard to their location.

Development of Paradeep Port

*200. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how much money is earmarked for the development of Paradeep Port during Fourth Five Year Plan and the items of work undertaken for construction;

(b) how much money is proposed to be spent for the development of Paradeep Port during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the items of proposed new construction; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for building up of new cargo berths for the Paradeep Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Rs. 17 crores are earmarked for development of Paradip Port during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The items of work undertaken for construction are:—

(1) General Cargo berth;
(2) Sea-wall;
(3) Railway siding inside port area; and
(4) New staff quarters.

Improvement of existing breakwaters and augmentation of the existing ore handling plant for exporting up to 4 million tonnes per annum of iron ore have also been included and are being taken up in 1973-74.

(b) The proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

(c) One cargo berth is already under construction. Construction of additional cargo berth will have to be related to anticipation of traffic in general cargo. At present there is no proposal for building an additional cargo berth at Paradip.

Streamlining distribution of fertilizer

1801. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of fertiliser in the country, Government have considered the desirability of streamlining the distribution of available fertiliser equitably to all the States according to their needs;

(b) whether the existing procedure of distribution has failed to meet the urgency of the time; and

(c) if so, the changes being contemplated; the existing shortage of fertiliser in the country and whether it is sought to be met through imports and if so, whether the schedules of imports have been drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the limited availability of fertiliser from domestic sources and in the international market, the Government have taken special steps to see that the available fertiliser is distributed to different States equitably keeping in view their needs and the maximum benefit to the country in the shape of foodgrain production and procurement. Arrangements were also made to:—

(a) make obligatory under the Essential Commodities Act for the fertiliser manufacturers to fulfil their commitments of supply to different States; and

(b) to rationalise to the extent possible, the movement of fertiliser from ports and factories, in keeping with Railways' operational requirements, thus, enabling them to give the maximum possible priority to fertiliser transport.

(b) No, Sir. As a result of the steps taken for a better and more rational distribution of fertiliser, despite the constraints of availability—(a) the overall supply of fertiliser during Rabi has shown substantial increase over corresponding period last year; (b) the position of rail transport of fertiliser both from ports and factories was, by and large, very satisfactory; and (c) the need for fertiliser of the most productive areas giving maximum return in the shape of foodgrain production and procurement were, more or less, met fully.

(c) In view of the measures adopted and the results achieved, as mentioned in (a) and (b) above, no further major changes in the distribution system are contemplated, but efforts will continue to effect further improvements in the same directions. With regard to the shortage of fertiliser and the import programme, it is estimated that during the current season, the availability of fertiliser was 16 per cent short of requirements despite all the measures taken to maximise imports and domestic production. Since the fertiliser application season for rabi and summer crops is nearly over, measures are now being taken to maximise supplies for Kharif and Rabi seasons of the year 1973-74. The Ministry of Finance have allocated foreign exchange one year in advance of the year 1973-74 and contracts have already been concluded for the import of the following quantities:—

N		6.13 lakh tonnes
P		1.88 lakh tonnes
K	..	2.88 lakh tonnes

Further efforts are being made to import the balance requirements of fertiliser and to step up indigenous production.

ग्वालियर जल प्रदाय योजना के सुधार हेतु ऋण देना

1802. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्वालियर जल प्रदाय योजना के सुधारहेतु मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को कितना ऋण और अनुदान देना स्वीकार किया है ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि व्यय होगी और इन पर कितना समय लगेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) और (ख). जल सप्लाई राज्य क्षेत्र का एक कार्यक्रम है । जल-सप्लाई की योजनाओं के बनाने का और निष्पादन करने का तथा ऐसी योजनाओं के लिये प्राथमिकता तथा परिव्यय निर्धारित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न राज्य प्लान-योजनाओं के लिये, जिस में जल सप्लाई की मद भी शामिल है, केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध किए बिना खण्ड ऋणों और खण्ड अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नगर की जल सप्लाई के सुधार के लिये 1.19 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ग्वालियर जल सप्लाई योजना (भाग 1) बनाई है । स्कीम पांचवी योजना के दौरान पूरी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Raising of limit of housing loan to Government employees

1803. SHRI ARVIND PATEL:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a revised decision regarding limit in Government housing loans to their employees; and

(b) if so, main features of the decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Previously a Government servant was entitled to a house building advance equal to sixty times his monthly pay or Rs. 50,000 whichever was less. Inview of the general rise in the cost of building materials, orders have been issued on 19th January, 1973 to the effect that a Government servant is now entitled to a house building advance equal to seventy-five times his monthly pay or Rs. 70,000 whichever is less.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को मिलाने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल का निर्माण

1804. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को जोड़ने के लिए सवाई माधोपुर और श्योपुर के बीच निर्मित होने वाले अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल, जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऋण दिया है, के पूरा होने की तिथि के सम्बन्ध में सूचित किया है ;

(ख) क्या निर्माण कार्य इस बीच प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). श्योपुर-सवाई माधोपुर सड़क पर चम्बल नदी के ऊपर प्रस्तावित पुल 70.00 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अन्तर्राजीय आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता कार्यक्रम में शामिल है। लागत को 50 : 50 के आधार पर राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों के बीच विभाजित किया जाना है। राजस्थान लोक निर्माण विभाग कार्य को कर रहा है। कार्य का टेंडर उनके विचाराधीन है और वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार इसके प्रारम्भ होने के दो वर्षों में पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है। कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है।

Application from DTC Officials for allotment of scooters

1805. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7009 on the 22nd May, 1972 regarding allotment of scooters to DTC Officials and state:

(a) whether the information referred to in part (c) of the reply has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he would lay it on the Table; and

(c) if not, how long would it take him to collect and lay it on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI B. M. RANA): (a) to (c). Out of the twelve pending applications, one has already been cleared. Seven applications have been registered during the years 1970 and 1971 and the waiting period in respect of them ranges approximately from one year to ten years. The applications are being registered for the year 1972. Two more applicants, who did not apply in the revised forms, have applied afresh and will be registered in the year 1973.

Accord with Yugoslavia for building Tankers for S.C.I.

1806. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Yugoslavia for building up any tankers for the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Shipping Corporation of India has recently signed a contract with shipyard JOZO LOZOVINA—MOSOR, Trogir (Yugoslavia) for the building of three motor tankers of 24,500 Metric Tons Deadweight each.

(b) The salient features of the deal are as follows:—

Price: U.S. Dollars 10.9 million for each tanker fixed and not subject to excalation.

Terms of Payment: 20 per cent of price is to be paid by delivery as under:—

(a) 5 per cent of the price on signing of contract.

(b) 5 per cent of the price on keel laying.

(c) 5 per cent of the price on launching and

(d) 5 per cent of the price on delivery.

The balance 80 per cent of the price will be on deferred credit, payable to the builders, in sixteen half-yearly instalments over a period of eight years from the date of delivery of each ship with interest calculated at 6 per cent per annum on the deferred portion of the price.

Delivery schedule: The tankers will be delivered as under:—

First tanker—31.3.1975,

Second tanker—30-9-1975, and

Third tanker—31-5-1976.

Payment for purchase of butter by Super Bazar

1807. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October, 1971 the Super Bazar authorities had purchased butter worth Rs. 10,000 from a well known firm but the supplies never reached Super Bazar, Delhi;

(b) whether this expenditure, till date, remains to be accounted for in the books of account; and

(c) the facts of the case and whether a C.B.I. enquiry into the whole matter would be made, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the information furnished by the Management of the Super Bazar, no such purchases were made by them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Super Bazar authorities have reported that Messers Polson Limited, New Delhi, intimated the Super Bazar on the 10th August, 1972, that three of their bills, amounting to Rs. 9,394, were pending for payment, but, after enquiries, they found that the goods had not been ordered by them; nor were they delivered by the party at their premises. The party has given notice to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, under Section 70 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, as extended to Delhi, indicating their intention to file a suit against the Super Bazar, claiming the dues. A reply to the legal notice has been sent by the Super Bazar, through their Legal Adviser, denying the receipt of the goods in question and their liability to make payment for the same.

Since the Super Bazar is run by the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, it is for Management of the Society to take such further action in the matter as deemed appropriate by them.

Bogus Ration Cards in Delhi and Black-Marketing by Fair Price Shops

1808. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities are well aware of the fact that there are thousand of bogus food units issued and being availed of through ration cards in the Capital and no steps have been taken to unearth them so far in Delhi;

(b) whether through these bogus units, food ration is finding an easy way to the black market while the genuine ration card holders are suffering in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government's inaction to unearth the bogus ration cards and whether Government have received any report that the fair price shops are indulging in black market of food grains by cornering the food rations that are not drawn by the card holders and if so, what steps have been taken to end the evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Massive action has already been taken by Delhi Administration to unearth bogus ration cards by intensively checking up fair price shops, Food Cards and Establishment permits. The requirements of the genuine ration card holders are being met through fair price shops.

क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों को पुरस्कार और क्रिकेट को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कार्यवाही

1809. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विगत एम०सी०सी० और भारतीय टैस्ट क्रिकेट मैच में अच्छे खेल का प्रदर्शन करने वाले भारतीय खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहित करते के लिए सरकार ने उन्हें किसी प्रकार पुरस्कृत किया है ;

(ख) क्रिकेट के विकास के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठाने जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). भारत में क्रिकेट को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये भारत का क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ही मुख्यतया जिम्मेदार संस्था है। इसकी वित्तीय स्थिति पर्याप्त रूप से मजबूत है और यह गत समय में इस खेल के विकास के लिये अपने विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों का आयोजन करता रहा है। यह वरिष्ठ तथा कनिष्ठ खिलाड़ियों के लिये पृथक-पृथक खेल प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित कर रहा है, तथा इसने विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मैचों में भाग लिया है। इस समय क्रिकेट के क्षेत्र में भारत एक प्रमुख देश है। क्रिकेट के प्रसार के लिए प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के वास्ते भारत के क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को गत समय में सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है। युवा तेज गेंदबाजों के लिये प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित करने के लिये वर्ष 1972 में नेता जी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल कूद संस्थान, पटियाला ने भारत में क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड की सहायता की। अन्तर-विश्वविद्यालय मैचों के आयोजन के लिये अन्तर-विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड को भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

भारतीय क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड विभिन्न अन्य राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संघों के लिये अनुमत्य वित्तीय सहायता की भी हकदार है। इस प्रकार की वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता बोर्ड की पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान भी उपलब्ध की जाती रहेगी बशर्ते कि वे सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर बनाये गये नियमों के अनुरूप हों।

खाद्यान्नों के मामलों में आत्म-निर्भर राज्य

1810. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्यान्नों में कौन-कौन राज्य आत्मनिर्भर हैं एवं उनकी वार्षिक पैदावार कितनी है ; और

(ख) अभाव ग्रस्त राज्यों में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कृषि के विकास के लिये कौन-कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये गये तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) गत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों का वितरण किये जाने के ढांचे के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि सामान्य उत्पादन के वर्ष में और कुल मिलाकर जिन राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन आमतौर पर उनकी आवश्यकता से अधिक है, जो न्यूनाधिक आत्म-निर्भर हैं या जिन में खाद्यान्नों की कमी

है, उनका वर्गीकरण इस प्रकार किया जा सकता है :—

अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक पैदा करने वाले राज्य :— पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश

लगभग आत्म-निर्भर राज्य :— असम, तमिलनाडु, मैसूर, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात।

कमी वाले राज्य : महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, बिहार, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा।

1970–71 और 1971–72 में विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों के कुल उत्पादन के अनुमान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के अनुमान

(लाख मट्रीरी टनों में)

राज्य	1971–72	1970–71
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	64.49	74.06
असम	19.96	20.34
बिहार	89.04	78.81
गुजरात	42.22	44.06
हरियाणा	45.39	47.51
हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.95	9.50
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	9.88	9.44
केरल	13.57	13.21
मध्य प्रदेश	113.19	109.22
महाराष्ट्र	49.53	55.90
मणिपुर	1.81	1.67
मेघालय	1.18	1.22
मैसूर	60.65	59.62
नागालैण्ड	0.54	0.54
उड़ीसा	46.47	51.04
पंजाब	79.00	73.06
राजस्थान	63.74	83.38
तमिलनाडु	70.33	69.74
त्रिपुरा	3.11	2.57
उत्तर प्रदेश	176.05	195.85
पश्चिम बंगाल	83.56	74.91
कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	3.90	3.57
पूरा भारत	1046.56	1084.22

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने, बहु फसली क्षेत्र के विस्तार, सिंचाई सुविधायें बढ़ाने, उर्वरकों का अधिक प्रयोग करने और वनस्पति-रक्षण उपायों को अपनाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। सामान्य कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त खरीफ मौसम के दौरान कम और अनियमित वर्षा के कारण लगभग सभी राज्यों में आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम भी क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम में वर्तमान नलकूपों/पम्पसैटों, नदियों, तालाबों, और बारहमासी छोटी नदियों आदि पर उठाऊ परियोजनाएं, गहरे और उथले नलकूपों का निर्माण करने के अतिरिक्त अन्य किस्म के ऐसे लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य भी किये जा रहे हैं जिनसे शीघ्र सिंचाई का लाभ उठाया जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र ने 152 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की है। आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लिए कमी वाले राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित की गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

आपात कृषि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों में निवेश के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता के तौर पर प्रशासनक रूप से स्वीकृत ऋण की राशि

राज्य	राशि (करोड़ रुपयों में)	राज्य	राशि (करोड़ रुपयों में)
महाराष्ट्र	24.96	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.50
पश्चिम बंगाल	14.00	मणिपुर	0.58
बिहार .	17.17	त्रिपुरा	0.23†
केरल . .	2.50		

†इसमें फुहारों के लिये किया गया 1.5 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि आदानों की खरीद और वितरण के लिये अल्पकालीन ऋण भी दिये गये हैं।

1972–73 में प्रश्न प्रयत्नों के परिणामों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना कृषि वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ एक और दो की ला

1811. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजपथ संख्या एन एच-1, और एन एच-2 की लम्बाई कितनी है तथा गत वर्ष उनकी मरम्मत के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि आवंटित की थी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : : 467.80 किलोमीटर लम्बा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 1 पंजाब और हरियाणा तथा दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र राज्यों में से और 1394 किलोमीटर लम्बा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हरियाणा,

दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में से होकर गुजरता है ।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए धन का आवंटन, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग वार नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में स्थित सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की रखरखाव और मरम्मत सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुएं प्रतिवर्ष समस्त आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों को किया जाता है । सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें, अपने अधीन विभिन्न डिवीजनों को धन का पुनरावंटन करती हैं । उपर्युक्त राज्यों के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के लिए गत वर्ष का राज्यवार आवंटन नीचे दिया गया है । जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 1 और 2 की रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए आशयित धन भी शामिल है :—

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	1971–72 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए आवंटित कुल धन
(1)	(2)
	रुपये लाखों में
हरियाणा .	44.20
दिल्ली .	6.35
उत्तर प्रदेश	158.46
बिहार .	229.71
पश्चिम बंगाल	125.63
पंजाब . . .	20.86

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की मरम्मत पर व्यय

1812. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की मरम्मत पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार से है :—

वर्ष	रखरखाव, मरम्मत और बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति का व्यय (रुपये लाखों में)
1969–70	104.43
1970–71 .	175.12
1971–72 .	225.23

उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जिले में संस्थानों को अनुदान

1813. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जिले में 1971–72 के दौरान किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया;

(ख) 1972–73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना कितना अनुदान दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) कितनी संस्थाओं ने यह अनुदान मांगा है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT–4377/73]

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में विभिन्न संस्थाओं को दिया गया अनुदान

1814. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:–

(क) वर्ष 1971–72 में उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में विभिन्न संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972–73 के दौरान जिले में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया जाएगा तथा उन संस्थाओं की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने अनुदान मांगा है ।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख). समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे ही कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया । तो भी, आजमगढ़ जिले की निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को 1971–72 तथा 1972–73 में अनुदान दिया गया :–

		1971–72	1972–73
		रुपये	रुपये
1.	बाल निकेतन, मौनाथ भंजन, आजमगढ़	2,230.00	2,740.00.
2.	महिला उद्योग सदन, देखिन तोला सड़क, आजमगढ़	500.00	—
3.	कस्तूरबा गांधी राष्ट्रीय स्मारक ट्रस्ट, मधुवन, आजमगढ़	500.00	500.00
4.	कस्तूरबा गांधी राष्ट्रीय स्मारक ट्रस्ट, मोहनगंज, आजमगढ़	500.00	—
5.	कस्तूरबा गांधी राष्ट्रीय स्मारक ट्रस्ट दोहरी घाट, आजमगढ़	500.00	2,240.00
6.	एफ० एण्ड सा० डब्ल्यू० प्रोजेक्ट, डाकघर, जैहानगल, आजमगढ़	35,000.00	60,436.00
7.	महिला एवं बाल कल्याण समिति, बजहिराम, दोहरीघाट, आजमगढ़	—	500.00

यह जानकारी कि इस अवधि के दौरान कितनी संस्थाओं ने अनुदान प्राप्त करना चाहा शीघ्रता से प्राप्त नहीं है ।

सहकारी वीतराग सभा, खारगोन को अनुदान

1815. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की सहकारी वीतराग सभा, खारगोन को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में कितनी राशि दी है;

(ख) उक्त सहकारी समिति कौन-कौन सी सहकारी संस्था चला रही है; और

(ग) उक्त समिति ने इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने अनुदानों और ऋणों की मांग की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Urban Malaria Control Scheme

1816. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of towns Government have planned to cover under the Urban Malaria Control Scheme during 1973-74, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The Urban Malaria Control Scheme is being continued in 28 towns as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4378/73]. Taking into consideration the resources position, it is not now proposed to extend the scheme to any new town during 1973-74.

Introduction of more Mobile Hospitals and Service in Rural Areas for Curing Eye Diseases

1817. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to call upon the opthalmologists to play a vital role in spreading the knowledge of the science on a progressive way, specially in rural areas, for the benefit of the under privileged sections;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce more mobile hospitals, service and more dedicated workers to prevent and cure the eye diseases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) and (c). A Mobile Training-*cum*-Service Hospital Scheme has been evolved to render competent health and medical care and specialist and family planning services to the rural population and to orient the final year medical and nursing students and interns in curative, preventive and promotive aspects of rural community medicine with a view to enable them to work in rural areas. The patients suffering from all kinds of diseases including eye diseases are treated and eye operations performed in the mobile hospitals, and no separate camps for eye diseases only are organised by the mobile hospitals.

Cooperative Credit for Agricultural Production by end of Fifth Plan

1818. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that the Cooperative would have to disburse Rs. 3,000 crores as credit for agricultural production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the break-up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Fifth Plan Working Group has estimated that requirements of short-term production credit in the last year of the Fifth Plan, *i.e.* 1978-79, will be about Rs. 3,000 crores and that the cooperatives are likely to disburse short-term credit of about Rs. 1,200 crores in that year.

(b) The State-wise targets recommended by the Working Group are given in the attached statement. These are being treated as the minimum levels to be reached by the cooperatives in the States concerned.

Statement

(Rupees crores)

S. No.	State	Short Term
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75·00
2.	Assam	8·00
3.	Bihar	36·00
4.	Gujarat	130·00
5.	Haryana	34·00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9·00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8·00
8.	Kerala	49·00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	116·00
10.	Maharashtra	213·00
11.	Mysore	74·00
12.	Nagaland	0·50
13.	Orissa	36·00
14.	Punjab	114·00
15.	Rajasthan	43·00
16.	Tamil Nadu	76·00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	133·00
18.	West Bengal	36·00
19.	Manipur	1·25
20.	Tripura	2·50
21.	Meghalaya	0·75
	Union Territories	5·00
	TOTAL	1200·00

Research for Chemicals to Control Pests

1819. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Press Report in the 'Indian Express' dated the 10th January, 1973 captioned 'Research for Chemicals to control pests' containing recommendations made by the Farm Scientists from all over the world for drastic reduction and in certain cases "outright abandonment" of several programmes for the development of new pesticides; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In taking decisions regarding control of pests and diseases on crops, the Government have always kept in view the possibility of pests developing resistance to pesticides. With the enforcement of the Insecticides Act, it is proposed to ensure that the use of highly persistent insecticides are phased out and replaced by less persistent compounds. The Plant Protection Officers have been recommending as far as possible only pesticides which are specific to few pests.

Irrigation of Drought-Affected Areas in Tripura

1820. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what Emergency measures are being taken to irrigate the drought-affected areas of Tripura;

(b) the nature of works, if any, undertaken there in this respect;

(c) whether Government of Tripura have asked any financial assistance for that purpose for the coming financial year; and

(d) if so, the amount asked for and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The following minor irrigation programmes have been taken up in Tripura under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme:—

1. Distribution of 120 additional pumpsets to cultivators at 50 per cent subsidy.
2. Installation of pumpsets on Government account.
3. Construction of seasonal bunds.
4. Construction of 200 artesian tubewells.

An amount of Rs. 21.40 lakhs has been sanctioned as long-term loan to the State Government for implementation of the above mentioned schemes which are intended to be completed within the current year, 1972-73.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise?

Shortage of Indian Vessels for Trade with other Countries

1821. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Indian vessels to carry the foreign trade;

(b) the average amount paid by India to foreign vessels for carrying foreign trade during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have sufficient number of Indian vessels to meet the demands of our foreign trade?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No precise information is available regarding freight payments to foreign shipping companies. However, on the assumption that 10 per cent of the value of the overseas trade represents freight payments and after deducting therefrom the freight earnings of Indian shipping companies in overseas trade, the amount of freight charges paid to foreign shipping companies has been estimated as follows:—

1968-69 . .	Rs. 211·35 crores
1969-70 . .	Rs. 180·66 crores.
1970-71 . .	Rs. 169·53 crores

The figures for the year 1971-72 are not yet available.

(c) The Fourth Plan target for shipping including ships on order is 40 lakhs *g.r.t.* As on 1-2-1973 we have an operative tonnage of 26.50 lakhs *g.r.t.* besides 15.05 lakhs *g.r.t.* on order. Even excluding overaged vessels of 2.02 lakhs we have to place orders for only 47,000 *g.r.t.* to achieve this target. A number of ship acquisition proposals are under consideration and the Fourth Plan target of total shipping tonnage including

ships on order will soon be exceeded. Orders are also proposed to be placed for more ships as an advance action against the Fifth Plan target.

Assistance to States for Irrigation Projects in Drought Affected Areas

1822. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any additional assistance to the State Governments to intiate Irrigation Projects in the drought affected areas during the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER IN STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Drought Relief Programme, a large number of relief works, including minor irrigation, have been undertaken in drought-affected areas. Similar programmes are under implementation in 54 selected districts in the country under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, major emphasis being on the development of minor irrigation sources. The total Central grant for these districts for the year 1972-73 is approximately Rs. 15 crores. Also, an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme has been launched to meet the situation created by drought during the current year. Under this programme, additional loan assistance of the order of Rs. 152.40 crores has been administratively approved to State Governments for implementing quick-maturing minor irrigation projects which could benefit the rabi and summer crops this year. The projects undertaken by State Governments include energisation of the existing tubewells/pump sets, lift irrigation projects over rivers, tanks, perennial streams, etc., construction of deep as well sa shallow tubewells, besides other types of minor irrigation works capable of yielding immediate benefits.

Import of Fertilizer

1823. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how much of Fertiliser is being imported as today and the Foreign Exchange allocated thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantities of fertilisers in terms of nutrients which will be imported during 1973-74 as per contracts placed till 18th February, 1973 and their value in terms of foreign exchange are as follows:—

	Quantity	Estimated C&F Value
N	6·13 lakh tonnes	U.S. $179.09 million
P	1·88 lakh tonnes	
K	2·88 lakh tonnes	

Progress of fertiliser promotional plan

1824. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are confident that a scheme of Rs. 2.19 crores fertiliser promotional Year Plan is being carried out successfully;

(b) if so, how many Districts out of 70 Districts selected for the purpose have been covered under the programme; and

(c) when all the Districts will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHIDE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). For 1972-73 sanction has been issued for implementation of fertilizer Promotion Programme in 25 Districts and the remaining 45 Districts will be covered in 1973-74.

Working Group on Cooperatives

1825. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Working Group on Co-operatives has made recommendations that Co-operatives should be made viable units and it should be an important instrument for implementing the national policy on growth with social justice in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main points of its recommendations to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic approach to cooperative development programmes in the Fifth Plan, in order to achieve the national policy on growth with social justice and other main points as recommended by the Working Group on Co-operation, are as follows:—

(1) Special policies & programmes designed to reduce regional disparities;

(2) Special attention to the specific needs and problems of small farmers, marginal farmers and other weaker sections, as also of economically backward areas and tribal areas;

(3) A pivotal role for consumer cooperatives in price and distribution policies;

(4) Properly equipping the national level cooperative federations, to enable them to discharge the greater responsibilities devolving on them, in-view of the growing diversification and complexity of activities of different types of cooperatives;

(5) Establishment of cadres of professionally competent managerial and accounting personnel, at appropriate levels, in different sectors of the cooperative movement.

देवनागरी लिपि का विस्तार

1826. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देवनागरी लिपि के विस्तार के प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में वर्धा में भाषा एवं लिपि के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों का कोई सम्मेलन हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां। इस मन्त्रालय ने देवनागरी लिपि के प्रसार और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए कदम उठा लिए हैं। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की उन विशिष्ट ध्वनियों को प्रतिरूपित करने के लिए, जिसके लिए देवनागरी में कोई संकेत नहीं हैं, विशिष्ट संकेतों और भेदकों को लागू करके, उसे संशोधित

तथा प्रवर्धित कर दिया गया है और निम्न-लिखित पुस्तिकाएं/पेम्फलेट प्रकाशित किए गए हैं :—

(1) मानक देवनागरी—अंग्रेजी
(2) परिवर्धित देवनागरी—हिन्दी
(3) मानक देवनागरी—हिन्दी
(4) परिवर्धित देवनागरी चार्ट—हिन्दी
(5) मानक देवनागरी चार्ट—हिन्दी
(6) देवनागरी थ्रू दी एजिज" और उसका हिन्दी रूपान्तरण "देवनागरी का क्रमिक विकास"।

इन प्रकाशनों को भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में व्यापक रूप से परिचालित किया गया है। देवनागरी लिपि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए, एक संगीत फिल्म पूरी कर ली गई है और प्रदर्शन के लिए विभिन्न सिनेमा घरों के लिए उपलब्ध है। इस से सिनेमा देखने वाले पर्याप्त व्यक्तियों को देवनागरी लिपि की जानकारी मिल सकेगी।

पंचवर्षीय आयोजना अवधि में भी देवनागरी लिपि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न जारी रखे जायेंगे।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। रिपोर्ट में, भाषा तथा लिपि से संबंधित दी गई मुख्य बातें ये हैं कि प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्तर पर सभी राज्यों में शिक्षा का माध्यम पहले ही से मातृ भाषा अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषा है। इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर भी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए जाएं। भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए नागरी को वैकल्पिक लिपि के रूप में प्रयोग करने को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

Memorandum from Mysore M.Ps. regarding drought condition

1827. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister by the Mysore M.Ps. regarding drought condition; and

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to provide employment to millions of sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) A Central Study Team visited the State in September, 1972 to assess the drought situation and to recommend ceilings of expenditure for the purpose of Central financial assistance for relief measures. On the basis of the Team's report, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 7.75 crores has been adopted and Central assistance of Rs. 14.50 crores has been released to the State Government for relief measures. Another Central Team visited the State in January, 1973 and its report is awaited.

(ii) Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, against the schemes of Rs. 6.389 crores approved, amounts of Rs. 4.256 crores have been released to the State Government for minor irrigation programmes. Besides, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has also been released to the State Government as short-term loan for agricultural inputs.

(iii) Drought prone areas programme and crash scheme for rural employment are also being implemented in the State.

(iv) According to the latest report received from the State Government the number of persons employed on relief works at present is 4.69 lakhs.

Unemployed Seamen

1828. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed Seamen registered with proper authority in the country;

(b) whether the total number of employed Seamen has been reduced considerably in West Bengal during the last ten years, if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The total number of seamen registered with Seamen's Employment Offices in the country on 1-2-73 was 40,970 and the total number of jobs available for seamen on that day was 25,791. As the seamen are offered employment on rotational basis, and as a seaman needs about 90 days rest after completion of a voyage, it is not possible to indicate the exact number of unemployed seamen. However, a Study Group set up in pursuance of a recommendation of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, after taking into account *inter-alia* the above factors, came to the conclusion that about 2.5 per cent of registered seamen remained unemployed for a period of more than 6 months.

(b) The total number of jobs for seamen in West Bengal has come down from 9,317 on 1-1-63 to 6,787 on 1-1-73. The decline in number of jobs is mainly due to withdrawal of foreign ships which used to recruit crew from Calcutta.

(c) To improve the situation, Indian shipowners are being encouraged to recruit crew on their ships from Calcutta. Transfer of registration of seamen from Calcutta to Bombay is also being allowed to applicants in categories in which there is shortage at Bombay. The recruitment of fresh seamen in Calcutta has been stopped.

Fumigation of imported cotton at the ports

1829. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has represented against the Plant Protection Adviser's directive of July|August, 1972 that all imported cotton should be fumigated at the ports before release and, if so, the grounds given by them;

(b) whether the Egyptian and Sudaneses cotton in the past years were allowed entry into India without fumigation;

(c) if so, the reasons for which fumigation is being insisted upon now; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by Government for carrying out fumigation, the amount charged by the Department per bale and the expected revenue yield in a year from this source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The main ground urged by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation against the decision are the additional cost involved in the form of fumigation charges and that the fumigation of cotton had not been compulsory till then, except in the case of American or West Indian Cotton.

(b) Yes. Sir,—Upto July/August, 1922.

(c) Reports were received in 1972 of serious infestation on Egyptian cotton. Ships bringing in cotton as one of the cargoes were also likely to touch intermediary port in different countries en-route. This makes imported cotton liable to cross infestation. Fumigation is being insisted upon to eleminate the chances of introduction of any new pest, which may have a damaging effect on cotton cultivation in India.

(d) Fumigation of cotton is only one of the activities services performed by the staff of the Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage. The total expenditure in maintaining the Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations in the country for 1970-71 was Rs. 20 lakhs. The changes specified by the Government for fumigation vary from port to port and are in the range of Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.25 per bale. Of this, the Government's share varies from Rs. 1.43 to Rs. 1.75, the rest being accounted for as costs of handling, receiving cotton, loading into steel barges and delivery of bales to the importers. During 1970-71, the Government's share towards the cost for fumigation of cotton was Rs. 2,87, 946.

Improvement in the production of Cashew Nuts

1830. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between the availability of raw nuts and full requirements of the cashew nut industry;

(b) if so, the extent of the gap;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the indigenous production of cashew nuts; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statistics of import and export for the past seven years indicate that on an average the country has been importing 1,66,890 tonnes of raw nuts to supplement the indigenous production.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) In order to improve the indigenous production of cashew the Government of India have taken up a centrally sponsored scheme on package programme comprising of production and distribution of air layers, adoption of prophylactic plant protection measures and organising of demonstrations, at an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. From 1971-72 a pilot scheme of expansion of area and package programme in the departmental plantations over 5,000 hectares each has also been taken up with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs.

In addition to these programmes in the Centrally Sponsored Sector, the State Governments are implementing programme of area expansion under this crop.

Grave farmine in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

1831. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar, Rajasthan and some parts of Uttar Pradesh have experienced grave famine; and

(b) if so, the steps Government took to alleviate the miseries of the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Some parts of the States of Bihar,

Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been affected by drought.

(b) The steps taken to meet the situation include—

(i) opening up of relief works such as soil conservation, minor irrigation, afforestation, construction of roads, digging of wells and tanks etc. These are for providing employment to the affected people;

(ii) cattle conservation measures including fodder supply, drinking water facilities, preventive measures against outbreak of epidemics;

(iii) grant of subsidy/loans to the affected people;

(iv) distribution of gratuitous relief and free food and milk; and

(v) on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Study Team which visited these States, the position of Central Assistance given is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Ceilings of relief expenditure adopted	Central financial assistance released for relief measures	Emergency Agricultural Programme	
			Minor Irrigation programmes	Short term loan for agricultural inputs
Bihar . . .	13·40	10·00	12·132	7·00
Rajasthan .	6·60	5·00	1·902	4·00
Uttar Pradesh	8·10	1·50	10·438	12·00

राजस्थान में भूख से हुई मौतें

1832. **श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी :**

श्रीमती विभा घोष गोस्वामी :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 दिसम्बर, 1972 में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान में भूख के कारण 3 और मौतें हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस संकट पर काबू पाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान में भूख के कारण कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) जिन दो केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दलों ने मई और नवम्बर, 1972 में राज्य का दौरा किया था, उनकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर 6.60 करोड़ रुपये की खर्च की सीमा अपनाई गई है और उसके प्रति राज्य सरकार को अब तक 5 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा चुकी है। तीसरे केन्द्रीय दल, जिसने फरवरी, 1973 में राज्य का दौरा किया था, की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार को उपयुक्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न भी सप्लाई किए गए हैं।

Hunger death in Andhra Pradesh

1833. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the hunger deaths in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no death due to starvation has taken place.

(b) Does not arise.

Gujarat Plan to fight famine

1834. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had proposed a Rs. 92 crores Gujarat Plan to fight famine in that State;

(b) if so, whether they had suggested the Centre to help in implementing this plan;

(c) if so, to what extent the Centre has helped; and

(d) whether Gujarat State was the worst hit by the famine this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the Memorandum submitted by the Gujarat Government to the Central Study Team which visited the State from 22nd February, 1973, the State Government has estimated an outlay of Rs. 49.14 crores during 1972-73 and of Rs. 66.12 crores during 1973-74 on relief measures.

(c) On the basis of the report of the team which visited the State in September, 1972, ceiling of relief expenditure adopted is Rs. 6.90 crores against which an amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has been released to the State Government so far. Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programmes, amounts of Rs. 1.25 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores have been released to the State Government for minor irrigation programmes and as short term loan for agricultural inputs respectively. Decision to adopt further ceilings of expenditure would be taken on receipt of the report of the team which visited in February, 1973.

(d) Parts of Gujarat State fall in the category of the worst hit, areas by drought in the country this year.

Declaration of States as famine-striken

1835. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States which have been declared famine hit States; and

(b) the number of relief Centres opened in each State District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the States affected by drought and the number of relief works thereon state-wise is attached.

Statement

	Name of the State	Relief works
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	21,633
2.	Bihar . .	31,019
3.	Gujarat . .	5,574
4.	Madhya Pradesh . .	1,134

1	2	3
5.	Maharashtra . . .	15,882
6.	Manipur . . .	N.A.
7.	Mysore	7,995
8.	Nagaland . . .	N.A.
9.	Orissa	5,221
10.	Rajasthan . . .	1,214
11.	Tamil Nadu . . .	N.A.
12.	Tripura . . .	N.A.
13.	Uttar Pradesh . .	998
14.	West Bengal . . .	189

Hunger strike by employers of I.I.T. New Delhi

1836. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi went on hunger strike on the 29th January, 1973 to press their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-4379/73].

महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के सूखाग्रस्त जिले

1837. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के सूखाग्रस्त जिलों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन राज्यों को सूखा स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए, अलग-अलग, कितनी सहायता प्रदान की है ; और

(ग) सहायता किस-किस रूप में दी गई ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पै० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—4380/75]

चारे की कमी के कारण सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पशु रोग का फैलना

1838. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चारे की कमी के कारण सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पशुओं में एक प्रकार की घातक बीमारी फैल गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) चारे की कमी के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल के बर्दमान, हुगली, हावड़ा, मिदनापुर, बंकुरा, पुरुलिया और पश्चिम दिनाजपुर जिलों में लगभग 786 पशुओं के मरने की सूचना मिली है। तथापि अन्य राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। अब तक हमें राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, मैसूर और नागालैंड के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी राज्यों से सूचना प्राप्त हो चुकी है।

(ख) (1) राज्य पशु चिकित्सा विभाग ने पशुओं के हैमोरेजिक सेम्टीकीमिया और ऐथ्रक्स

रोगों की रोकथाम और उन्हें फैलने से रोकने के लिए लगभग 20 लाख टीके और 179308 रु० की दवाइयां और शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण भेजे हैं ।

(ii) राज्य सरकार ने पुरुलिया, बंकुरा, पश्चिम दिनाजपुर, बर्दवान, मिदनापुर, मालदा, बीरभूम, नादिया, मुर्शिदाबाद, हावड़ा, हुगली और 24 परगना जिलों में सूखा राहत कार्यों के लिए 13 लाख रुपए की राशि नियत की थी ।

Villages affected by Severe Scarcity

1839. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in each district of each State have been affected by severe scarcity and declared "Scarcity-hit";

(b) nature of such scarcity; and

(c) State-wise number of people affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (c). Information is being collected.

(b) Drought conditions have developed due to inadequate and erratic rainfall.

राज्यों में सूखा के कारण खरीफ की फसल को क्षति और उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1840. **श्री घनशाह प्रधान :**

श्री अजीत कुमार साहा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में राज्यवार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार सूखे की स्थिति के कारण खरीफ की फसल की हुई क्षति के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है ; और यदि हां, दो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की और उन्हें कितनी राशि दी गई तथा इस बारे में क्या अन्य उपाय किए गए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) चालू वर्ष में कम और अनियमित वर्षा होने के कारण कई राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में खरीफ की फसलों पर बुरा असर पड़ा था और खरीफ के उत्पादन में काफी कमी होने की आशंका थी । तथापि अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में महीनों में व्यापक वर्षा के परिणामस्वरूप खरीफ की फसलों में सुधार हुआ । इसके परिणामस्वरूप पहले खरीफ उत्पादन में जितनी कमी होने की संभावना थी, आशा है उससे काफी कमी होगी तथापि 1972–73 के दौरान खरीफ उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान अभी राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ख) खरीफ उत्पादन में हुई कमी को पूरा करने और रबी तथा ग्रीष्मकालीन फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने चालू कृषि वर्ष में आयात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरु किया है । इसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शीघ्र पूरा करके 31 मार्च, 1973 तक चालू किए जा सकने वाले लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के लिए 152.40 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण सहायता के रूप में दिया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों को बीज, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशियों आदि आदानों की खरीद के लिए 92 करोड़ रुपये का एक अल्पकालीन ऋण भी दिया गया है । एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सहायता का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT–4381/73]

Food Supplies to Drought-affected Areas of Maharashtra

1841. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the foodgrains supplied to the people in drought affected areas in Maharashtra are much lower than the normal quota;

(b) whether local availability in Maharashtra, of wheat stocks by way of discharges from the silos of Food Corporation of India is becoming Limited;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has apprised the Government of India that the food supply position in the State is becoming critical; and

(d) what arrangements are being made to rush immediately the necessary supplies of wheat, rice and other grains to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a), (c) and (d). Due to drought, Maharashtra Government have been asking for large allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool to meet the increased demands of the State. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and needs of other drought affected and deficit States, reasonable requirements of Maharashtra State are being met. High priority is being given to the rail movement of rice, wheat and coarse grains to Maharashtra from the Northern Region. Arrangements have also been made to fix ships carrying wheat and milo from abroad at Bombay port to feed Maharashtra.

(b) Due to limited availability of wheat, the stocks in the Silos had gone down. Steps have, however, been taken to replenish the wheat stocks from imports at the Bombay port and by transporting wheat by rail from Northern Region.

राजस्थान को केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई सहायता

1842. **श्री शिवनाथ सिंह :**

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 में 31-3-73 तक राजस्थान को अकाल सहायता हेतु कितना धन और सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों की मार्फत वितरण के लिए कितना अनाज दिया ; और

(ख) राजस्थान की कुल कितनी जनसंख्या अकाल से पीड़ित है तथा अकाल पीड़ित लोगों को केन्द्र ने प्रतिमास प्रति-व्यक्ति औसतन कितना अनाज दिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए खर्च की सीमा 6.60 करोड़ रुपए अपनाई गई है जिसमें से राज्य सरकार को अब तक 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की एक राशि दी गयी है ।

केन्द्रीय पूल से राजस्थान सरकार को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से बांटने के लिए अगस्त, 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान 1.36 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए गए हैं ।

(ख) सूखे से प्रभावित जनसंख्या 1.33 करोड़ है । खाद्यान्नों की केन्द्रीय सप्लाई सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों समेत सारे राज्य के लिए होती है ।

अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय राहत

1843. **श्री शिवनाथ सिंह :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में 31 जनवरी, 1973 तक भारत सरकार की ओर से किन-किन प्रान्तों को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए स्वीकृत की गई और हर प्रान्त की अकालपीड़ित जनता के हिस्से में प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी राशि आती है ;

(ख) क्या अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए राजस्थान को बहुत कम राशि दी गई है, जबकि सम्पूर्ण प्रान्त अकाल से पीड़ित है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को दी गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-4382/73]

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सहायता, दो अध्ययन दलों द्वारा सूखे की स्थिति का जायेजा लेने के बाद और राज्य सरकार के पास योजना और गैर योजना के लिए उपलब्ध धनराशि को ध्यान में रखकर, दी गई है । स्थिति का फिर जायेजा लेने और केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए खर्च की आगामी सीमा पर विचार करने के लिए तीसरे दल ने राज्य का फरवरी, 1973 में दौरा किया था । दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Rajasthan's Request for Release of Milo

1844. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested for release of milo to meet the grim food situation in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five thousand tonnes of Milo have been allotted for February, 1973 and 20,000 tonnes for March, 1973.

Demand of Foodgrains from Drought Affected States

1845. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the demand of foodgrains this year from the drought affected States; and

(b) how it was set by Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the demands of foodgrains received from the drought-affected State for the months of January, February and March, 1973 and the quantities allotted, State-wise is attached.

Statement

(In' ooo tonnes)

Name of the State	Demand	Allotment
Andhra Pradesh. .	65·0	29·0
Bihar . . .	520·0	95·0
Gujarat . . .	336·0	178·1
Maharashtra. . .	832·0	464·0
Manipur. .	7·2	5·0
Madhya Pradesh .	140·9	66·0
Mysore . . .	170·0	62·0
Nagaland	9·6	6·8
Orissa . . .	60·0	22·0
Rajasthan .	228·0	136·0
Tamil Nadu .	120·0	45·0
Tripura .	19·0	9·0
Uttar Pradesh .	261·0	105·0
West Bengal . .	515·0	435·0*

*Including 75 thousand tonnes rice from State Govt. stocks held by FCI.

Hunger deaths in Bihar

1846. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the hunger deaths in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to save the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A report from the State Government was called for. The State Government, in its report dated 12-2-1973, has reported that no deaths due to starvation have taken place.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up fertiliser production units on Cooperative Lines

1847. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the shortage of fertiliser production in the country, Government propose to encourage such ventures in other States as that of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative which is setting up a unit for production of N.P.K. fertiliser complex in Kandla; and

(b) The Government's contribution in the two fertilisers projects proposed to be set up in Gujarat by Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Proposals from cooperative organisations for setting up fertiliser plants at suitable locations will receive the earnest consideration of Government. Proposals submitted by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. for setting up two new fertiliser plants in the Fifth Plan period are under consideration.

(b) Government of India is contributing Rs. 18 crores as share capital and Rs. 23.15 crores as loans for the two fertiliser projects being set up in Gujarat by IFFCO. In addition, the public sector financing institutions are expected to provide loans to the tune of Rs. 26 crores.

छोटे किसानों की वर्षा पर निर्भरता को समाप्त करने के लिए मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई योजनायें

1848. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस प्रकार की कोई छोटी अथवा मध्यम योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन

हैं जिनसे छोटे किसानों को भविष्य में वर्षा पर निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्य-वार जानकारी क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिये देश भर में चुनीदा जिलों के 87 परियोजना क्षत्रों में मार्गदर्शी आधार पर दो विशेष योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों में पूंजी-निवेश के लिये लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों को क्रमशः 25 प्रतिशत तथा 33⅓ प्रतिशत की राजसहायता दी जाती है। ये निर्माण-कार्य इन दोनों योजनाओं के एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं।

(ख) इन विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक सहायता प्राप्त लघु सिंचाई यूनिटों (खुदाई, कुएं, नलकूप, पम्पसैटें तथा अन्य लघु सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों) के संबंध में राज्य-वार जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

इन विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, लघु कृषकों को अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों तथा बीमा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली लघु तथा मध्यम स्तरीय सिंचाई योजनाओं से भी सहायता मिलती है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य	लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 31-12-72 तक सहायता-प्राप्त लघु सिंचाई यूनिटों की-संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1788
2	असम	20
3	बिहार	10567
4	गुजरात	4185
5	हरियाणा	1637
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	104
7	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	223
8	केरल	1572
9	मध्य प्रदेश	10383
10	महाराष्ट्र	1466
11	मणिपुर	—
12	मैसूर	4018
13	नागालैण्ड	45
14	उड़ीसा	7562
15	पंजाब	10670
16	राजस्थान	5091
17	तमिल नाडु	1644
18	त्रिपुरा	4
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	10603
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	975
21	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	66
22	मेघालय	उपलब्ध नहीं
23	पांडीचेरी	178
24	दिल्ली	43
		72844

भूमिगत जल का पता लगाने के लिए राजस्थान का सर्वेक्षण

1849. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का पता लगाने के लिए राजस्थान के मरुस्थल में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की खोज उन स्थानों में भी की जायेगी जहां पानी की कमी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने जल संसाधनों का पता लगा है तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इस प्रकार की खोज रने का मामला विचाराधीन है तथा उन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां, केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड (जिसे पहले समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन कहा जाता था), ने जल संसाधनों का पता लगाने के लिए राजस्थान के कई मरु तथा अर्द्ध मरु क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण किया है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय भूमि गत जल मण्डल द्वारा किये हुए सवक्षण तथा अन्वषण के परिणमस्वरूप तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) की सहायता से मण्डलद्वारा क्रियान्वित हुई एक परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप 1966–67 की अवधि में राजस्थान में अनेक क्षेत्रों में जल संसाधनों का पता चला है । लाठी बसीन (जैसलमेर), डोली-झन्वर-पाल क्षेत्र (जिला जोधपुर) और बरुन्दा क्षेत्र (जिला जोधपुर) में भूमिगत जल संसाधन पाए गए हैं। फिर भी सवक्षण से पता लगा कि जैलोर जिले में भूमिगत जल की उपलब्धि के बारे में स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है अत: इस समय सिंचाई के लिए जल उपयोग के विषय में आगे किसी प्रकार की प्रगति की सम्भावना नहीं है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से जो सहायता मिली थी उसके अलावा इस परियोजना पर 57.53 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए ।

गुजरात में भी कई मरु तथा अर्द्ध मरु क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । कच्छ मेहसाना, बनस्कंथा, सवरकंथा, जूनागढ़, जामनगर तथा भावनगर में कार्य किया गया है । इन सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप भूमिगत जल के उपयुक्त क्षेत्र सीमांकित कर दिए गए हैं और मेहसाना-बनस्कंथा क्षेत्र में एक जल स्रोत्र का भी पता लगा है ।

इस समय संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) की सहायता से राजस्थान (बीकानेर, नागौर, झुनझुनु और सीकर जिलों) में और गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाना तथा बनस्कंथा जिलों के मरु तथा अर्द्ध मरु क्षेत्रों में एक परियोजना चलाई जा रही है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से मिली सहायता के अतिरिक्त इस परियोजना पर जनवरी 1973 तक 24.2 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं ।

कच्छ जिले के पनन्धरो क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल समन्वेषण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है । आंध्र प्रदेश के रायलसीमा क्षेत्र में कुछ कार्य किया जा चुका है और इस क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य चिर काल से प्रभावित रहने वाले क्षेत्रों में और गहन भूमिगत जल सवक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Amending the Fertilizer Control Order, 1957 to ban private trade in Fertilisers

1850. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have written to the Centre for amending the Fertiliser Control Order of 1957 so that private trade in fertilisers may be banned; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In their letter dated 30th January, 1973, the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested amendment of Fertiliser Control Order, 1957, for regorous regulation of fertiliser dealerships. In their letter dated 19th February, 1973, they have suggested that 75 per cent of the production of domestic manufacturers should be sold through Co-operatives and other public agencies of the State;

(b) the requests of the State Government are under consideration.

Loss to Agricultural production due to Power Shortage

1851. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of loss in agricultural sector due to power shortage in the country during 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Information has been called for from the State/Union Territories and would be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

Expansion of High Yielling Variety under Crash Programme for Food Production

1852. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken for the expansion in the coverage of high-yielding varieties under the Crash Programme for food production for Rabi Campaign and what further irrigational facilities are being provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Apart from the normal programmes undertaken for expansion in the coverage of high-yielding varieties, the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme launched by the Government of India during the current year seeks to provide facilities for increasing the production of rabi/summer crops, which includes an additional area of about 3.2 million hectares under high-yielding varieties of wheat.

The Government of India have accorded administrative approval for an additional loan assistance of the order of Rs. 152.40 crores for taking up quick-maturing minor irrigation programmes so as to benefit the rabi and summer crops this year. Besides, short-term credit to the tune of Rs. 92 crores has been released to State Government for increased distribution of agricultural inputs.

भूमि को सिंचित और असिंचित मानने की कसौटी

1853. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने किस प्रकार की भूमि को सिंचित और अर्द्धसिंचित माना है;

(ख) व्यक्तिगत साधनों से सिंचित किस प्रकार की भूमि को सिंचित भूमि माना गया है ;

(ग) क्या भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित करते समय पहाड़ी-पठारी भूमि को ध्यान में रखा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या आधार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए भूमि उपयोग संबंधी आंकड़ों के प्रयोजन से नहरों, तालाबों, कुओं और "अन्य साधनों" से सींची जाने वाली भूमि "सिंचित भूमि" मानी जाती है । इस उद्देश्य के लिये कोई "अर्द्ध सिंचित" भमि" नहीं मानी जाती ।

(ख) गैर सरकारी नहरों, नलकूपों तालाबों तथा उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं से सींची जाने वाली भूमि उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिये सिंचित भूमि मानी जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ). 23 जुलाई, 1972 को कृषि जोतों पर अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी मुख्यमंत्रियों की बैठक के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर बनाये गए राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में सुनिश्चित सिंचाई वाली और वर्ष में दो फसलें उगाने वाली तथा सुनिश्चित सिंचाई वाली और वर्ष में केवल एक ही फसल उगाने वाली भूमि के लिए अधिकतम सीमा का निर्धारण किया था । अन्य किस्मों की भूमि के संबंध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में कहा गया था कि :—

"(iii) अन्य सभी किस्मों की भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा 54 एकड़ से अधिक नहीं होगी । जिन क्षेत्रों में नलकूप लगाये जा सकते हैं, वहां राज्य सरकारें अपने विवेक से बारानी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा 54 एकड़ से कम रख सकती है । (iv) रेगिस्तानी और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों जैसे विशेष मालों में श्रेणी (iii) के लिये अधिकतम सीमा में छूट देनी होगी । राज्य सरकारें भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानून बनाने से पहले विशेष मामलों के बारे में कृषि मंत्रालय से विचार विमर्श कर सकती है ।"

Minor Irrigation Tanks to meet Recurring Drought Conditions

1854. SHRI E. V. VITHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme to start minor irrigation tanks all over the country to meet recurring drought conditions;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the amounts of grants advanced or proposed to be advanced for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Irrigation has been provided the highest priority in the selected chronically drought affected areas under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. Medium/minor irrigation schemes in the nature of life tanks, tubewells, checkdam, dugwells, percolation tanks, khadin, etc. have been sanctioned to the various states depending on the feasibility of the schemes in the selected areas.

(c) Required funds have been provided to the State Governments for

all the approved programmes including minor irrigation within approved outlays. The State-wise details of the grant released to the concerned States during 1972-73 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175·00
2.	Bihar .	104·48
3.	Gujarat .	336·00
4.	Haryana .	100·00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir.	20·00
6.	Madhya Pradesh .	115·00
7.	Maharashtra .	200·00
8.	Mysore .	300·00
9.	Orissa .	85·00
10.	Rajasthan	410·00
11.	Tamil Nadu .	66·00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	200·00
13.	West Bengal	50·00 + 50·00*
	TOTAL . .	2161·48 + 50·00*

*A proposal for Rs. 50·00 lakhs released is under submission to the Internal Finance.

Shortage of Fertiliser in Bihar

1855. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item appearing in the newspapers of Bihar are correct that farmers have been facing difficulties due to shortage of fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether some suggestions have been made by the Government of Bihar for removing the shortage of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, what are the suggestions and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government has called for news items appearing in the newspapers of Bihar regarding the shortage of fertilisers in the State during Rabi 1972-73. However, there has been an overall shortage of fertilisers in the country and State of Bihar like other States, has felt some constraints in the availability of fertilisers.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar has requested for enhanced quantities of fertilisers. The State Government, however, has been advised to distribute available fertilisers for priority crops such as High-Yielding varieties and export-oriented crops. The State Government has also been advised to take other agronomic and cultural measures for the most effective utilisation of available fertilisers on the basis of guidelines prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों का विकास

1856. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश के और विशेष कर राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये कोई प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जोधपुर और पाली जिलों के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में नलकूप लगाने के लिये पांचवीं योजना में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग). देश में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए रेगिस्तानी विकास कार्यक्रम और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धनराशि दी जा रही है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में की जाने वाली व्यवस्था को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ जिलों में 400 नलकूपों की खुदाई के लिए एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है। इसमें बाड़मेर, जोधपुर और पाली के जिलों में खोदे जाने वाले 230 नलकूप शामिल हैं। यह प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के परामर्श से 173 नलकूपों के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इन नलकूपों के योजना की अवधि के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। तथापि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए की जाने वाली व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Harassment to Pavement, Sellers by Enforcement Staff of N. D. M. C.

1857. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether enforcement staff of New Delhi Municipal Committee behaves rudely and snatches away all articles from pavement-sellers and most of the articles are not returned to them even after imposition of heavy penalties by authorities; and

(b) if so, the action being taken against defaulting staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Proper receipts are issued regarding the goods removed except where it is not possible to do as a result of the owner of the articles running away leaving the articles behind or does not come forward for a receipt. All the seized goods are returned after charging fine, the maximum of which under the Act, is Rs. 50/- only, to such of the offenders who come to municipal office for taking back their goods. The seized goods which remain unclaimed are put to public auction after giving due publicity in the local dailies.

Juvenile Crimes

1858. SHRI DINESH JOARDER:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Juvenile crimes is on the increase;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the crimes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The number of Juvenile crimes is reported to increase in 1970. However, available statistics on crime

committed by juveniles during 1966-70 do not indicate an increasing trend:

Year	Crime Reported
1966 . .	22077
1967	22853
1968	21385
1969	21703
1970	27226

(c) Almost all State Governments have enacted Children Acts which provide protective measures for youthful offenders as also for neglected, uncontrollable, and victimised children. These Acts also provide for punishment of those who exploit such children.

The State Governments have also been requested to implement recommendations like setting up of Special Cells for deliquency prevention programmes, establishment of specialist Police Units, creation of Local Advisory Committees, etc.

कच्छ और राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को हरे क्षेत्रों में बदलने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री का आश्वासन

1859. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री ने जनवरी 1973 में कच्छ और राजस्थान क्षेत्र का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इन दोनों क्षेत्रों के लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि इन राज्यों के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से हरे क्षेत्रों में बदल दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को अपनाकर मरु क्षेत्रों को विकसित किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसन्धान संस्थान, जोधपुर देश के मरु क्षेत्रों के वैज्ञानिक विकास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अनुसन्धान कार्य कर रही है। इस संस्थान ने बाजरा एच बी-3, मूंग-एस-8 और एस-12, और पल्साना, कास्टर गुजरात हाइब्रिज-3 आदि की सफल फसलें उगाने के लिए मरु एस० विकास में तकनालाजी को और मरु क्षेत्रों में घास तथा वृक्ष वर्धन के लिए वन विज्ञान को विकसित किया है। राजस्थान के मरु तथा अर्द्ध-मरु क्षेत्रों में चरागाह का सुधार करने के लिए लैंसीयूस सिंडीकेस सैंचरल खिलिआरिस सेंचरख सेटिगरस, पेनियम एंटीडोटोला तथा दिचनथियम एनूलेटम आदि कार्यो की सिफारिश की गई है। मरु और अर्द्ध-मरु क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रोसोपिस जूलीय्लोरा, एकसिया सेनेगल, आदि देशीय वृक्षों की नस्लों के अतिरिक्त एकासिया तौरतिलोय और यूकेलिपटस केमलडुलेन्सिस जैसी विदेशी नस्लों की सिफारिश की गई है। रेतीले टीलों और स्थान बदलते रहने वाले रेत को स्थिर रखने तथा बचाव पट्टियों और वातरोक को व्यवस्थित करने की तकनीकी को भी विकसित किया गया है और उनका खेतों में प्रदर्शन

किया गया है। संस्था ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि सिंचाई करके गेहूं, मिर्च आदि फसलों की काफी उपज बढ़ाई जा सकती है;

2. राजस्थान तथा गुजरात के मरु क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी तथा नमी संरक्षण, वनरोपण, लघु सिंचाई, चरागाह विकास आदि की योजनाएं मार्गदर्शी आधार पर शुरू की जा चुकी हैं।

योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य की देख रेख में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास सम्बन्धी टास्क फोर्स सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों तथा मरु क्षेत्रों सहित भूमि तथा जल की विभिन्न स्थितियों में विकास की नीति पर विचार कर रहा है।

Shortage of Hostels for Working Women

1860. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big shortage of hostels for working women in all the big towns, particularly in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government to set up more hostels for working women in big cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No assessment of the demand for hostel accommodation required by working women has been made. However, the demand for hostel accommodation may be substantially more than what is available.

(b) For women employees of the Central Government, who are entitled to accommodation in the general pool, some accommodation is proposed to be reserved in one of the new hostile recently constructed in New Delhi.

गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्न और चीनी की सप्लाई

1862. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश को दिये गये खाद्यान्न की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के लिए कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न और चीनी की मांग की गई ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा दी गई मात्रा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1971-1972 वर्षों और 1973 के पहले तीन महीनों के लिए मांगी गई खाद्यानों की मात्रा और केन्द्र द्वारा उनको सप्लाई की गई मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

मांगी गई मात्रा	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	
1971	148.9	65.5
1972	322.7	237.3
1973 (जनवरी-मार्च 1973)	140.0	66.0 आवंटित की गई जिस में से 22.6 जनवरी में सप्लाई की गई।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लेवी चीनी का आवंटित किया गया कोटा और उसकी मात्रा नीचे दी गई :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

	कोटा	आवंटित की गई मात्रा
1971–72	107.3	107.3
* (अक्तूबर–सितम्बर आधार)		
1972–73	72.2	72.2

* 24–5–1971 से 31–12–1971 तक चीनी के पूर्ण विनियंत्रण के कारण अक्तूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर 1971 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को कोई कोटा आवंटित नहीं किया गया था ।

Massive Programme Launched at Corbet Park (U.P.) to save the Tiger

1863. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive programme to "save the tiger" has been launched at Corbet Park, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) The Project to save the Tiger is being launched on Ist April, 1973 at the Corbet National Park, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Project envisage maintenance of a viable population of the tiger for economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values in 9 Tiger Habitates in different parts of India, which are proposed to be free from all disturbing factors like commercial exploitation of forests, grazing by domestic cattle and even excessive movement of men. Strict protection is planned in these Reserves by providing staff and equipping them with the latest scientific aides. A copy of the Project Tiger is placed in the Parliament Library.

Allocation of Funds for Houses to Landless Agricultural Labour in Bihar

1864. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has requested the Centre for allotment of more fund for executing the centrally sponsored scheme of providing house sites to landless agricultural labourers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Grants are sanctioned on the basis of approved projects. Projects of the Government of Bihar for providing 21,448 house-sites have been approved involving Central assistance of Rs. 41,90 lakhs. Other projects received from the State Government are under scrutiny.

प्राकृतिक साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने हेतु किसानों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता योजना

1865. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिससे कि प्राकृतिक साधनों की कमी से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना में सूखाग्रस्त हुई खेती के लिए सामान्य कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त लघु कृषक विकास ऐजेंसी और सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास ऐजेंसी, समन्वित वारानी खेती विकास परियोजना, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम जैसी कुछ विशेष योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं। लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास एजेंसी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और ऐजेंसियों की वित्तीय सहायता तथा संस्थागत साधनों से प्राप्त ऋण से गौण काम-धंधे शुरु करने में सहायता दी जाती है। ये एजेंसियां 87 परियोजना क्षेत्रों में मार्गदर्शी प्रयोगों के रूप में स्थापित की गई हैं। समन्वित वारानी खेती विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्पादकता तथा बारानी क्षेत्रों में कुल उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त नई औद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के विकास तथा प्रदर्शन के लिए 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं में शुरु की गई हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों को विशेष किस्म तथा उन क्षेत्रों के किसानों की कमजोरी स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इसमें भाग लेने वाले किसानों को इस कार्यक्रम से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न क्रिया-कलापों के लिए ऋण और राजसहायता के रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम चिरकाल से सूखे से प्रभावित रहने वाले 54 चुनिंदा जिलों में लागू है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्यम/लघु सिंचाई भूमि संरक्षण बनरोपण, सड़क जैसे उत्पादनोन्मुखी तथा श्रम प्रधान निर्माण कार्यों और अन्य परियोजनाओं की व्यवस्था करके सूखे की भीषणता को कम किया जा रहा है।

Schemes for Rehabilitation of Agriculturists Facing Persistent Natural Calamities

1866. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to rehabilitate the agriculturists so as to enable them to face the difficulties arising out of the persistent natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). To rehabilitate the agriculturists affected by the natural calamities is the responsibility of the State Governments. However to tackle drought calamity, a scheme known as Drought Prone Areas Programme has been in operation in 54 selected chronically drought affected districts of the country, primiarily to provide employment opportunities to the rural labour as well as to increase the productivity of land through various measures to ensure stability of income in those areas. Considering the varous steps taken or proposed to be taken in the selected areas, it is likely that the economy of these drought affected areas would to some extent be rehabilitated. As regards other natural calamities like floods and cyclones, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Governments for the rehabilitation of the affected people.

शिक्षकों के लिए अनिवार्य बीमा योजना

1867. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षकों के लिये अनिवार्य बीमा योजना लागू करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यह कब से लागू की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

देश में शेरों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की योजना

1868. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश में शेरों की घटती हुई संख्या की ओर गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शेरों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या क्या योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने Year Plan संबंध में बनाई गई योजना का नाम ial Housमें सिंहों के लिए आश्रय-स्थल परियोजना" है ।

nstructed by them

Steps to provide Electricity to Drought Affected and Underdeveloped Hilly Areas

1869. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture is considering a series of measures to provide electricity to the recurrently drought-stricken areas and the backward and the underdeveloped hilly regions in the country;

(b) if so, what are the measures; and

(c) whether the Commission has set up special working group to report on rural electrification and if so, whether they have submitted their report to the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Agriculture was set up to examine the current progress of agriculture in India and to make recommendations for its improvement and modernization. It also proposes to examine the problems of rural electrification and consumption of power in farm operations. To consider various aspects of the problem the Commission has set up a Working Group on 'Rural Electrification'. It has not submitted its report to the Commission so far.

Change in Administrative and Institutional Frame-work for rapid and balanced Agricultural Growth

1870. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have urged the economic planners to suitably change the administrative and institutional frame-work for rapid and balanced agricultural growth; and

(b) if so, whether the new changes in planning would cover the entire gamut of agricultural activities ranging from research and crop production to marketing and distribution of farm produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Agriculture is presently engaged in the formulation of proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan. A number of Working Groups and Sub-Groups have been set up by the Ministry to look into the various aspects and fields of activities of this Ministry from research and crop production to marketing and distribution of farm produce. One of the terms of reference of these Groups is to identify the difficulties and problems and to suggest legislative, administrative institutional and other measures necessary for the removal of bottlenecks and acceleration of the tempo of progress in the coming years. It may be mentioned that some administrative and institutional changes are already being introduced. For example, on the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture made in its interim report on "Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers", it has been tentatively decided that Farmers' Service Societies for providing integrated credit service and supplies to this category of population may be set up on an experimental basis in a few selected areas in consultation with the State Governments. Further, Government have recently decided to take over wholesale trade in wheat from the rabi marketing season 1973-74 to be followed by rice.

Appeal in U.N. for Food Aid

1871. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not appealed to U.N. for food aid; and

(b) whether U.N. has also stated that they have not received any appeal for international food aid this year despite shortage caused by drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No appeal has been issued to U.N. for food aid. However, a proposal for approaching the World Food Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations for assistance to the drought affected areas is under consideration.

Health Insurance Scheme

1872. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce Health Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be brought into operation: and

(c) the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No. Apart from the Employees State Insurance Scheme for certain categories of industrial workers, Government has no proposal for introducing a Health Insurance Scheme for the country as a whole.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में बने अनधिकृत मकानों में रहने वाली जनता की प्रतिशतता

1873. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बड़ी संख्या में मकानों का अनधिकृत निर्माण हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) कितने प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे मकानों में रहते हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :(क) और (ख) .—जी, हां । यह कुछ तो अर्जन की कार्यवाही पूरी होने में समय लगने से तथा कुछ जनसंख्या के बढ़ जाने से तथा दिल्ली के बाहर से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के आने के कारण हुआ है ;

(ग) कुल जनसंख्या से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता मालूम करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

साम्प्रदायिकता की शिक्षा देने वाले स्कूलों को सहायता बन्द करना

1874. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री डी० के० पंडा :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिकता की शिक्षा देने तथा प्रचार करने वाले स्कूलों को दी जाने वाली सहायता बन्द करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उक्त निर्णय का कब तक कार्य रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख) किसी भी शैक्षिक संस्था के प्राधिकारियों को जो ऐसी शिक्षा देती हों, जो विभिन्न वर्गों तथा भाषाओं, वर्गों अथवा जातियों अथवा समुदायों के बीच सौहार्द बनाए रखने में हानि कारक हो और जिससे सार्वजनिक अमन चैन में रुकावट पैदा हो अथवा जिससे रुकावट पड़ने की संभावना हो, भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 153(क) के अधीन दंड दिया जा सकता है । इसी प्रकार का अपराध सिद्ध हो जाने पर केन्द्रीय अनुदान, यदि कोई दी जा रही हो, तो वह शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को उपलब्ध नहीं होगी । इस बात की ओर राज्य सरकारों का भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्री-मेडिकल कोर्स का समाप्त करना

1875. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने मेडिकल कोर्स को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किय है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . क्योंकि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का प्री-मेडिकल पाठ्यक्रम साईस कालेजों में चलाया जा रहा था, इस लिए मेडिकल कालेजों में उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या में और प्रि-मेडिकल पाठ्यक्रम में किए जाने वाले दाखिलों में कोई उप-सम्बन्ध नही है । वैसे, इस पाठ्यक्रम के "प्री-मेडिकल" नाम से विद्यार्थियों में यह भ्रान्ति उत्पन्न होती थी कि इसके करने के बाद उनका दाखिला एम० बी० बी० एस० में निश्चित ही है और इस प्रकार जब वे प्री-मेडिकल की परीक्षा अच्छे नम्बरों से पास कर लेते थे और उस पर भी एम० बी० बी० एस० पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकते थे, तो वे हतोत्साहित हो जाते थे । इस असगति के कारण को दूर करने के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने सरकार के सुझाव पर 1973-74 के शैक्षिक सुत्र से प्री-मैडिकल पाठ्यक्रम को समाप्त करने और वनस्पति विज्ञान, प्राणि विज्ञान में बी० एस० सी० (आनर्स) । भौतिक विज्ञान के अतिरिक्त विषय सहित वनस्पति विज्ञान, प्राणि विज्ञान, रसायन शास्त्र में बी० एस० सी० (सामान्य)-'बी' शुरु करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि जो विद्यार्थी बी० एस० सी० (सामान्य) पाठ्यक्रम के पहले साल की समाप्ति पर चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहे वे एम० बी० बी० एस० में दाखिला लेने के पात्र होंगे । वैसे एम० बी० बी० एस० पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित की गई प्रवेश परीक्षा के आधार पर करने का विचार है जिससे बी० एस० सी० (आनर्स) बी० एस० सी० (सामान्य)-बी० की प्रथम वर्ष की परीक्षा पास करने वाले विद्यार्थी इस कार्य के लिए विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली शर्तों पर बैठ सकते हैं ।

दिल्ली में मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का सरकार इसे युक्ति-युक्त समाधान समझती है ।

Prime Minister's speeches regarding Basic changes in Education

1876. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to several speeches recently made by the Prime Minister stating that Government intend to bring about basic changes in education; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROFESSOR S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister's anxiety for basic changes in the educational system is well known. Accordingly, the Government proposes

to make, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, on intensive and a radical effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country so as to make it a powerful instrument of social transformation. A draft plan of Education has been prepared and broadly approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held at New Delhi on September 18-19, 1972.

The main ingredients of the programme are:—

(i) Transformation of the Educational system;

(ii) Improvement of Standards;

(iii) Initiation of a comprehensive programme of pre-school development meant specially for the under privileged special groups;

(iv) The provision of universal primary education in the age-group 6—11 by 1975-76 and in the age-group 6—14 by 1980-81;

(v) The adoption of the uniform pattern of school and college classes *viz.*, 10×2×3 in all States and Union Territories;

(vi) Vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary stage and introduction of work-experience as an integral part of education at school stage.

(vii) The development of a national scholarships policy so that the talented students and especially those coming from the most deprived sections of the community are assisted to receive the best school and university education;

(viii) The launching of a youth movement for the population in the age-group 14—25;

(ix) Reorganisation of collegiate and university education;

(x) Development of technical education;

(xi) Introduction of large scale programme of National Social Service; and

(xii) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expansion and qualitative improvement.

Working of Kasturba Rural Institute at Rajpura

1877. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab College Teachers Union has asked for a Probe into the working of the Kasturba Rural Institute at Rajpura (Punjab); and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Punjab College Teachers' Union regarding reinstatement of some teachers of the Kasturba Rural Institute, Rajpura, whose services were terminated by the Institute. The Institute is a voluntary educational organisation affiliated to Punjabi University, Patiala and its teachers are governed by the terms and conditions of their appointment and regulations of the University.

Plan to Plug Loop-holes in Grains Distribution

1878. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a Plan to plug loop-holes in grains distribution; and

(b) if so, the measures Government are adopting in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Distribution of foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the measures taken to streamline the distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops include (a) strengthening the Public Distribution system; (b) channelisation of all Government stocks for issue through fair price shops; including Cooperative Stores; (c) foodgrains to be issued from fair price shops only to card holders; (d) surprise checking of fair price shops, Food cards and Establishment permits; (e) issues of foodgrains from fair price shops on weekly/fortnightly basis to sustain an even flow of distribution through these shops and also to prevent dissipation of stocks by some sections of consumers; (f) as a long term measure taking over of wholesale trade in wheat from the next Rabi marketing season followed by rice to ensure regular supplies of these grains to consumers at reasonable prices; and (g) consumer cooperatives in the urban areas and the marketing and service cooperatives in the rural areas to be utilised for retail distribution to the maximum extent.

Sanction for Medium/Minor Irrigation Scheme in Drought Prone Areas Programme in Maharashtra

1879. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium/minor irrigation works and the total outlay sanctioned under the Drought Prone Area Programme, during this year, in the six districts selected in Maharashtra; and

(b) the names of such works and the respective outlays sanctioned for them in Sangli District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). 233 Minor irrigation Works at the estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores have been sanctioned in the selected districts of Maharashtra. An outlay of Rs. 538.33 lakhs have been sanctioned for the continuing and approved schemes during 1972-73.

(b) In Sangli district alone, 30 Minor Irrigation Works as shown in, the statement laid on the Table of the House, have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 171.16 lakhs. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4383/73]. An outlay of Rs. 48.74 lakhs have been sanctioned for these schemes during the current financial year.

Grant of Loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Orissa in Fourth Plan

1880. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was provided in the Fourth Plan for grant of loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Orissa;

(b) if so, what was the amount provided for and how much has been spent by now; and

(c) the places where such houses have been constructed in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Low Income Group Housing Scheme is in the State Sector of the Plan. During the Fourth Plan period, Central financial assistance to the States, including Orissa, for all schemes in the State Sector, is given by the Ministry of Finance in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any specific programme of development. The State Governments, including Orissa, have complete freedom to regulate expenditure under any development

programme, including Housing, according to priorities and requirements to be determined by them. The expenditure reported to have been incurred by the Government of Orissa under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the first four years of the 4th Plan is as under:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1969-70	11·97
1970-71	11·44
1971-72	14·95
1972-73	17·00 (anticipated)
	55·36

(c) The information regarding the places where the houses have been constructed or being constructed are not maintained in the Ministry.

Construction of Houses under Social Housing Scheme in Orissa

1881. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had sanctioned construction of houses under the provision of Social Housing Schemes in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed so far in Orissa in the Fourth Plan and the places of their construction and the target which was fixed for the Fourth Plan; and

(c) what was the total amount allotted to Orissa for these housing schemes and what amount has been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the physical target fixed by the Government of Orissa, approximately 5000 houses are likely to be constructed by them during the Fourth Five Year Plan period under the various social Housing Schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing. Against the above target, the number of houses constructed during the first 3 years of the Fourth Plan i.e., upto the year ending 1971-72 is 3428. Besides, construction of 1082 more houses is anticipated by the Government of Orissa during the year 1972-73. All the social housing schemes (excepting the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas), which are in operation in Orissa are in the State Sector. The names of places of construction of houses in the States are not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) From the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance to State Governments, including Orissa, is being given by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for all the State Sector Schemes taken together. This block Central assistance is not relatable to any individual Scheme, project or head of development. They are free to allocate the block Central assistance to various development programmes (including housing) according to their requirements and priorities to be determined by them. During the first 3 years of the Fourth Plan, the Government of Orissa have reported an expenditure of the order of Rs. 265 lakhs under the various social housing schemes. Against this, in addition to Central block assistance as explained above, L.I.C. loans amounting to Rs. 330 lakhs were made available to the State Government during these three years.

Assessment of Farmers' Indebtedness

1882. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any recent assessment regarding farmers' indebtedness in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, its break-up, State-wise; and

(c) the indebtedness of farmers to Banks, Cooperatives, Land Mortgage Banks and various other Government financial institutions including taccavi, agricultural and all other Government loans, State-wise in 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No survey regarding farmers' indebtedness in the country, State-wise, has been made recently.

(c) The available information in respect of outstandings from Cooperative banks, commercial banks etc. is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4384/73].

Affiliation of Indian National Shipowners Association to International shipowners Association

1883. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3862 on the 11th December, 1972 regarding the talks between the Indian National Shipowners' Association and the International Shipowners' Association for the approach made by the former for its membership and state:

(a) whether talks have since been concluded;

(b) if so, the salient features thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Indian National Shipowners' Association discussed the question recently with representatives of the International Shipowners' Association. The Indian National Shipowners' Association have yet to take a decision on the question of becoming a member of the international Shipowners' Association.

बिहार के उत्तरी भाग में सड़कों तथा पुलों का निर्माण

1884. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के उत्तरी भाग में नेपाल की सीमा के समानान्तर नियमित सड़क व्यवस्था में बगहा, सीतामढ़ी, शाहरघाट उमागांव, जयनगर, लोकहा, फारबिसगंज के बीच कहां-कहां सड़क अथवा पुल के निर्माण में बाधा है और कब तक अबाध सड़क परिवहन की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी ;

(ख) मुजफ्फरपुर दरभंगा-फुल-भंगा परास होकर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के पार्श्व पथ को कोसी नदी के पार ले जाने में कमला एवं कोसी नदियों पर पुलों के निर्माण के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(क) यह निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) इन स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली सड़क, बनने पर राज्य सड़क होगी। अतः इस परियोजना से संबंधित सारे मामलों से राज्य सरकार मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है।

(ख) और (ग). कमला और कोसी नदियों के ऊपर पुल पार्श्व वर्ती सड़क की दरभंगा फारबिसगंज लुप्त कड़ी पर पड़ेंगे। इस योजक सड़क पर कार्य का अब वित्त पोषण सामरिक सड़कों के कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार से अनुमान और नकशे भेजने के लिए कहा गया है। जिनकी प्रतीक्षा है। इन पुलों की सही स्थान निर्धारण का ब्यौरा और उनके पूरे हो जाने का समय इत्यादि तभी बताया जा सकता है जब इस रास्ते के संरेखन का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूरा कर लिया जायेगा। सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत कर लिया जायेगा और विस्तृत परियोजना भारत सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया जायेगा।

ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड को अधिक चौड़ा करना

1885. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**

श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी :

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में ग्रान्ट ट्रंक रोड (कलकत्ता–अमृतसर) पर ट्रक, कार तथा अन्य गाड़ियों की वर्षवार कितनी दुर्घटना हुई है;

(ख) क्या ग्रांट ट्रंक रोड को अधिक चौड़ा करने तथा मजबूत बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राजा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Twenty Year Plan for the Control of Tuberculosis

1887. SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a 20-year plan for the control of tuberculosis in India prepared by a Committee of Experts of the T. B. Association of India in the month of January, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided about the implementation of the above plan?

THE DEPUTR MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rare Books of Mughal Period in National Library, Calcutta

1888. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some rare books of Mughal period preserved of National Library, Calcutta are in a state of complete ruination, and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to save those rare books?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). 3450 Rare books and 1495 manuscripts of the Mughal as well as the pre-Mughal periods are kept in steel almirahs in an air-conditioned room in the Annexe of National Library, Calcutta. These books and the

manuscripts are fumigated and appropriately treated from time to time. Repair work including lamination of brittle leaves and mending and binding of a number of books and manuscripts has been done by the Preservation and Laboratory Divisions of the Library during the last three years. This work will be accelerated in the Fifth Plan period. Some additional posts have recently been sanctioned for the Preservation and Laboratory Divisions. Copies of a large number of rare books of Mughal period are available in the Jadunath Sarkar collection in the Library which are frequently consulted by scholars doing research on the Mughal period.

Allotment of Type II Government Accommodation

1889. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of the Central Government employees who are entitled to type III, IV and V accommodation are occupying type II accommodation if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether these employees were offered the accommodation to which they are entitled; and

(c) if so, the reasons which compelled the employees not to occupy the entitled type of accommodation to make room for the employees who are entitled to type II accommodation and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. Accommodation from the general pool is allotted to eligible employees on the basis of their emoluments and dates of priority. According to the provisions in the Allotment Rules, such employees, as want to retain lower type accommodation, can do so, without any penalty, provided they have given such an option in their applications.

(b) Some of those, who were senior enough, were offered accommodation of their entitled type in their turn.

(c) The reasons for non-acceptance of the quarters of their entitled type are not known to Government as the employees concerned are not required to indicate the reasons.

Meeting of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities

1890. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities took place in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the decisions taken and recommendations made at the meeting with regard to the promotions of the teachers to higher grades;

(c) whether there is some resentment among the teachers as a result of recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to solve the problem of promotions among the teachers/research scholars and experts in the Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). In their meeting held on January 11, 1972 the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities considered, *inter-alia*, the general question of conversion upgrading of teaching posts in Central Universities involved in 'personal promotions' and recommended as follows:—

(i) The Central Universities may suggest to the Commission, in

cases of outstanding merit a limited number, depending upon the needs of the Department (and not individuals) once a year (say by the end of February) for upgrading posts of Lecturers to Readers and of Readers to Professors.

(ii) The number of cases which may be recommended would not generally exceed in a year 5 per cent of the total staff (non-plan) in each category.

(iii) The additional expenditure involved in the upgrading of the posts would be provided by the Universities within normal Revenue Budgets and no additional grant would be payable.

On the basis of these recommendations and the guidelines subsequently prepared by a Committee, the University Grants Commission formulated a Scheme of 'Personal Promotions of teachers in Central Universities'. The Commission is not aware of any resentment among the teachers on the implementation of the Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में व्यायाम शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति

1891. **श्री अनंत प्रसाद बसिया :**

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में व्यायाम शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करने से पूर्व दिल्ली प्रशासन एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति ली थी ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अलावा दिल्ली में प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में व्यायाम शिक्षक की सुविधा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके वेतनमान तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के व्यायाम शिक्षकों के वेतनमान क्या हैं और वे वेतनमान नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने किस आधार पर दिये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति ने सूचित किया है कि प्राथमिक स्कूलों में शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षकों के पदों का सृजन करते समय शिक्षा निदेशक से सलाह ली गई थी । समिति ने यह भी बताया है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के संबंधित प्रभाग की भी सहमति ले ली गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यक सूचना संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Procedure adopted by F. C. I. for procuring Kuruvai Crop

1892. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for adopting different kind of procedure by the Food Corporation of India each year for procuring Kuruvai crop in Thanjavur district; and

(b) the reasons for dispensing with the services of middlemen in purchasing paddy on behalf of F.C.I. which had been the practice all these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India started procurement of paddy in Thanjavur District in 1966 through direct purchase centres without the

help of the middlemen. In 1967 season, the Tamil Nadu Government desired the Corporation to act as their Agent and undertake large scale purchases and movement. To under take the purchase operations, the F.C.I. expanded its activities and implemented the purchase scheme of the State Government by making purchases through Agents. In 1968, 1969 and 1970 seasons, the same procedure was followed.

2. The F.C.I. makes purchases in accordance with the policy of the Govt. and ensures support price to the cultivators. To fulfil this objective and to progressively establish direct contacts with the cultivators, the F.C.I. decided to eliminate middlemen and during 1971-72 season, the middlemen were completely eliminated and direct contact established with the growers.

State Farms Corporation to Cater to Fodder Needs of Flood Affected Areas

1893. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the State Farms Corporation Ltd., to launch a drive for catering to the fodder-needs of cattle in the flood-affected areas, as it has done in the case of famine-affected areas; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Central State Farms are intended mainly to produce quality seeds with a view to meeting the requirements primarily of the States in which these are located.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of benefit of Green Revolution to Small Farmers

1894. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 27th December, 1972, Vice-Chairman of the National Commission on Agriculture told the 26th Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, held at Kalyani, West Bengal that the Green Revolution is not benefiting the small farmers because the big farmers are too powerful and that the new agricultural technology is not "nuetral-to-scale" meaning that it was tilted towards big farmers;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey of the impact of green revolution on the socio-economic structure of rural India; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The main theme of the address delivered by the Vice-Chairman, National Commission on Agriculture, at the Conference of the Society was that small and marginal farmers had not been able to derive as much benefit from the new agriculture as the bigger and richer farmers due to such factors as paucity of credit and existing field conditions. He pointed out that the bigger landlords were in an advantageous position compared to the small farmers in respect of facilities for irrigation and drainage and in carrying out of plant protection measures.

(b) Given necessary resources it should be possible for the small farmers to achieve increases in productivity and to make their farms viable. Under the Fourth Five Year

Plan,—Special programmes to assist small and marginal farmers have been undertaken on a pilot basis. Measures for assisting the small farmers are likely to be further intensified in the Fifth Plan.

(c) and (d). Some studies relating to socio-economic implications of large scale introduction of new varieties of foodgrains—in a few selected areas are currently underway. The study is directed particularly towards identifying and explaining the way in which the introduction of the high yielding varieties affects the lives and livelihood of the different classes of persons engaged in rural production and other occupations. The study has been taken up in four wheat districts and is being extended to a few rice districts. Besides this study Surveys and studies pertaining to special aspects of agricultural progress have been carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and other research institutions.

Opening of New Fair Price Shops

1895. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops so far opened in the country; and

(b) the number of fair price shops proposed to be opened in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are about 1,656 lakhs fair price shops in the country.

(b) While no fixed number can possibly be fixed, the State Governments have been advised to open additional fair price shops as and where necessary.

United Nations' Development Programme approval for Development of Fisheries in India

1896. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has approved two proposals for helping fisheries development in India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). So far the United Nations Development Programme has approved 3 fishery development schemes in India, the first in 1959 in respect of equipping the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, the second in 1967 in respect of establishment of an organisation at Bangalore for preinvestment survey of fishing harbours and the third in 1970 for conducting pelagic fishery investigations on the south west coast. The first scheme, costing $ 2.4 million including a UNDP contribution of $ 7 million and the second Scheme , costing $ 1.7 million inclusive of UNDP contribution of $ 1.4 million have been completed and the third scheme, costing $ 29 million inclusive of a UNDP contribution of 1.9 million, is under implementation. Under these schemes the United Development Programme provided specialised equipment ad expertise.

Forced donations by Parents to Schools

1897. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appear in the Indian Express dated the 11th January, 1973 under the

caption "Parents forced to pay donations to schools"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Compulsory donations are in clear violation of the provisions made in the Delhi Education Code. The cases mentioned in the Press report are being investigated by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration.

Purchase of Ships from Poland

1898. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is proposing to buy ships from Poland;

(b) whether Government had talks to this effect with the Polish Delegation which had recently visited India; and

(c) if so, what are the results of those discussions?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Poland has agreed to supply to India ships of various types to the extent of 3,00,000 DWT during the period 1976—80. Detailed negotiations regarding types of ships and commercial, financial and technical terms are yet to take place.

Construction of Type I, II and III Quarters in the Capital

1899. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of type I, II and III quarters which the Government will construct in the ext three years in the Capital;

(b) the target date upto which these quarters will be constructed and the number of employees who will be provided accommodation; and

(c) the time by which Government will provide accommodation to the employees who have put in more than 10 years service and number of employees who will be covered for provision of accommodation as a result of construction of quarters during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 3464 units of types I, II and III quarters are likely to be completed at Delhi/New Delhi in the next three years.

(b) and (c). The completion of quarters depends upon various factors like availability of funds; materials, site, approval of plans by the Local Bodies and provision of bulk services by Local Bodies. It is, therefore not possible to indicate the exact target dates of completion of these quarters. The number of Government servants will be the same as the number of quarters unless some of these quarters are transferred from the General Pool to some other Pool. It cannot be anticipated at this stage by which time Government will be in a position to provide accommodation to all the employees who have put in more than 10 years service.

Changes in Shipping Tonnage

1900. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to make drastic changes in regard to the shipping tonnage; and

(b) if so, whether Government feel that shipping tonnage worth four million will be acquired from foreign countries during the fifth five year plan; and

(c) the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The target for Shipping in the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised.

Information media for Farmers

1901. SHRI RAMSEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has felt that there is a strong need for good information media for farmers in the country;

(b) whether because of lack of information, farmers are not in a position to adopt better farm methods and latest technology; and

(c) if so, steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) 'Yes'.

(b) 'Yes'.

(c) The Farm Information Unit under the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture has been engaged in helping the farmers in disseminating information on improved agricultural practices from time to time for being accepted and adopted by the farmers in increasing the agricultural production throughout the country. To achieve this goal the Farm Information Unit is active in taking the latest techniques of farming to the door-steps of framers by utilising all the media of Information Communication such as Literature including non-projected visuals like posters, charts etc., Instructional films, Audio-visual aids, Exhibition and shows for the benefit of farmers.

रबी की फसल के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के लिए निधियों के उपयोग में कमी

1902. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रबी की फसल के दौरान खाद्यान्न उत्पादन सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के लिये निर्धारित 148.65 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कुल 61.35 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय की गयी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) 61.35 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि राज्य सरकारों को 3 जनवरी, 1973 तक दी गई थी । आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई योजनायें आरम्भ करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को उपरोक्त तारीख तक ऋण के रूप में कुल 148.65 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति दी गई थी । आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृति राशि में

से राज्य सरकारों को उनके द्वारा बताई गई प्रगति के आधार पर समय-समय पर धन-राशि दी जाती है। अभी तक ऋण के रूप में कुल 152.40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें से अब तक 102.53 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा चुका है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कथित बलात्कार कांड

1903. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री मोहम्मद शरीफ :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के बलात्कार कांड में दोषी अपराधी के दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा न पकड़े जाने के विरोध में छात्रो ने कितनी बसें रोकी ;

(ख) क्या अपराधी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) केवल प्रसंगाधीन दुर्घटना के विरोध में रोकी गई बसों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या देना संभव नहीं है। । किन्तु, 28–1–73 से 26–2–73 तक की अवधि के बीच दस बसें अपहरण की गई और 64 बसें रोकी गई।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में 5 व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा लिखाई गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, रोशनआरा रोड पुलिस स्टेशन ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 376/34 के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया है। सी० आई० सी० अपराध शाखा ने इसकी तहकीकात की है। आशा है कि संबंधित अदालत को शीघ्र ही चार्जशीट पेश कर दी जाएगी।

Progress of Aralam State-Farm, Kerala

1904. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aralam State Farm in Kerala, run by the State Farms Corporation, is making progress at a very slow rate;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the works so far undertaken and what are the schemes yet to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Progress at the farm is mainly dependent upon availability of land after jungle clearance by the State Government. The progress of this work is not unsatisfactoy. However, some legal cases against acquisition of the land by the State Government have resulted in slow handing over of the land by the State Government. So far the State Government have handed over 3,958 acres of land.

Till the end of January, 1973, 835 acres was brought under perennial plantation viz., cashew, coconut, rubber, etc. Besides in Kharif, 1972, 453 acres had been put under field crops, viz., paddy, tapioca, redgram, etc. and 317 acres under Rabi '72-73 viz., gingelly black, paddy, blackgram. In 1973-74, the cropping programme had been drawn for 6100 acres under field crops under Kharif 73 and 1105 acres under Rabi '73-74 in addition to 200 acres additional area to be put under plantation this year.

A programme of intensive cultivation of plantation crops viz., coconut, cashewnut, arecanut, pineapple and rubber spread over 9,000 acres of

land involving and investment of Rs. 2-3 crores in the next 7 to 10 years has been drawn up and is proposed to be implemented in a phased manner. Feasibility of canning industry is also being considered.

Representation from Cannanore Food Corporation

1905. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from the Cannanore Food Corporation, Chumattu Thozhilali Union (AITUC) to abolish the contract system in handling the loading, unloading, transportation and storing etc. of the Food materials in the Godowns of the Food Corporation of India situated in Kerala;

(b) if so, what are the main points regarding their demands; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Unions are:—

(i) that the work of loading, unloading and transportation of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India godowns in Kerala being handled by private Contractors should be undertaken directly by the Food Corporation of India; and

(ii) the workers employed by the Contractors permanently, should be treated as employees of the Corporation.

(c) Being an operational matter of the Corporation, the representation has been sent to them for examination.

Acute shortage of Food in Gujarat

1906. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of food stuff in Gujarat State;

(b) whether most of the fair price shops are empty; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to speed up the supply of foodgrains to Gujarat and also open more shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains and the needs of other drought affected and deficit States, reasonable requirements of the State are being met.

Central Financial Aid to the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta

1907. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the financial difficulty in running the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital in Calcutta;

(b) the steps proposed by Government to overcome this crisis; and

(c) the total amount so far given as grant to this hospital by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Deshbandhu Memorial Trust authorities who are running the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital,

Calcutta, have written to the Government stating that they are having financial difficulties in running the Hospitals.

(b) Medical care is a State subject and the responsibilty for maintenance of Hospitals is that of the State Government. It is for the authorities of the Hospital to approach the State Government for any assistance they require.

(c) The Central Government gave a grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs purely on an *ad hoc* basis towards the maintenance of this hospital in 1970-71.

Amount spent for Health Services for Rural Population

1908. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI M. S. SANJIVEE RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount Government have spent for rural health service during Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the number of dispensaries and hospitals set up during this period in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) An amount of Rs. 32.51 crores was allocated for the establishment of Primary Health Centres to State/Union Territory Governments as the establishment of Primary Health Centres and their maintenance is under State Sector. This amount is meant for the construction of P.H.C. Buildings, staff-quarters, appointment of staff, drugs and maintenance of vehicles etc. From the trend of expenditure, it is understood that the whole amount will not be utilised by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In addition, the primary health centres which satisfy the criteria as laid down by WHO/UNICEF and Government of India, are supplied with a set of PHC equipment, Refrigerators, Microscopes and also a vehicle. 2991 such Primary Health Centres have already been assisted upto 30th September, 1972.

The Government of India provide 100 per cent central assistance for the Scheme "Strengthening of Primary Health Centres with the Basic Health Service staff". For this scheme the Government of India have allocated Rs. 18.98 crores for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The year-wise central assistance so far released for this scheme is as follows :—

Year	Central Assistance released
	Rupees lakhs
1969-70	177·07
1970-71	149·55
1971-72	165·50

It is expected that Rs. 275.00 lakhs are likely to be spent during the year 1972-73.

(b) 306 Primary Health Centres have been established from 1-4-69 to 30-9-1972.

Package Programme for help to Farmers getting land after imposition of Ceiling

1909. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is working out a package programme to enable the farmers, who would get land after land ceiling was implemented, to improve their land; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A proposal of financial assistance to the new assignees of land on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings is at present under examination of the Government of India. A final decision will be taken after consulting the State Governments.

Creation of additional posts in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

1910. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the creation of additional posts like Store Officer, Saline Bath Supervisor and Senior O.T. Technician in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi is under the consideration of his Ministry for the last two years;

(b) when the proposal is likely to be finalised; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Proposal for creation of additional posts among other posts like Store Officer, Saline Bath Supervisor and Senior O.T. Technician was first received in June, 1971. Sanction has already been issued in respect of 8 registrars. The remaining posts are attracted by the ban for the creation of posts on non-Plan side. The proposals were however examined and the need for posts of Store Superintendent, Plaster Room Assistants, Saline Bath Supervisor, Medical Record Technician and S.A.S. Accountant has been accepted. Steps are now being taken for obtaining relaxation of the ban to enable sanction being issued.

वनस्पति तेल की कालाबाजारी

1911. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :**
श्री जगदीश भट्टाचार्य :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वनस्पति तेल की मूल्य वृद्धि के पश्चात भी वनस्पति तेल के निर्माता काला-बाजारी कर रहें हैं ;

(ख) क्या वनस्पति घी के व्यापारी उपभोक्तओं से नियत मूल्यों से 25 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक मूल्य वसूल कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने वनस्पति घी और खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वनस्पति के निर्माताओं द्वारा वनस्पति का अधिक मूल्य वसूल करने के बारे में सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, समय समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निरीक्षणकों के ध्यान में वनस्पतिका थोक या खुदरा स्तर पर अधिक मूल्य वसूल करने के मामले आए है और ये मामले सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को आगामी कार्यवाही के लिए भेजे जाते है ।

(ग) 1—देश में रूढ़िगत और सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी जैसे नये तिलहनों की फसलों का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए सक्रिय प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है।

2—वनस्पति में मूंगफली के तेल का प्रयोग विशिष्ट अधिकतम सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रतिबन्धित कर दिया गया है और उसके स्थान पर बिनौलें, सरसों, सूरजमुखी और और चावल की भूसी के तेलों जैसे प्रतिस्थापित तेलों का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है।

3-1972-73 के दौरान कुल लगभग 100,000 मी० टन खाने के तेलों का आयात किया गया / किया जा रहा है। यह मात्रा कनाडा से लगभग 80,000 मी० टन तोरिया सप्लाई के अतिरिक्त है ।

एक परिवार के लिए निर्धारित भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा

1912. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन राज्यों में अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानून पास किया गया है उनमें एक परिवार की एक इकाई मानकर किस प्रकार की भूमि की कितनी अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करते समय भूमि को कितने वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक परिवार की इकाई (पांच सदस्यों से कम तथा पांच सदस्यों से अधिक) वाले प्रत्येक परिवार के हिसाब से प्रत्येक प्रकार की भूमि की कितनी अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग).

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय म रखा गया । देखिये संख्या—4385/73]

देश में अनाज के भाण्डागार

1913. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय में राज्यवार अनाज के भाण्डागारों की संख्या क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

राज्य	के० भा० नि० द्वारा चलाये जा रहे भाण्डागारों की सं०	रा० भा० द्वारा चलाये जा रहे भाण्डागारों की संख्या	खा० नि० द्वारा किराये पर और अपने भाण्डागारों की संख्या	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5
आंध्र प्रदेश	29	35	42	106
असम	3	27	90	120
बिहार	2	44	26	72
गुजरात	11	36	23	70
हरियाणा	9	33	53	95
केरल . .	3	26	20	49

1	9	3	4	5
मध्य प्रदेश	7	68	126	201
महाराष्ट्र	14	84	13	111
मैसूर	7	44	16	67
उड़ीसा	5	20	24	49
पंजाब	7	77	145	229
राजस्थान	3	77	82	162
तमिलनाडु	11	25	18	54
उत्तर प्रदेश	14	54	111	179
पश्चिमी बंगाल	14	25	246	285
मणिपुर	3	—	5	5
केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	—	—	6	9
जोड़	142	675	1046	1863

Central grant to States for providing house sites to landless labour

1914. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry have sanctioned over a thousand projects under which Central grant is made available to States providing house sites to every family of landless labour;

(b) if so, how many States have so far implemented this Scheme;

(c) whether Centre was expecting that States will formulate specific projects in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether Centre has received any such projects for these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 1299 projects involving Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 14.62 crores for providing house sites to 5,63,835 families of landless workers in rural areas have been sanctioned in eight States. A sum of about Rs. 3.33 crores has also been released to these States, in advance, for the implementation of these projects.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Projects have already been received from 15 States and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Others have been requested to expedite their Projects.

Rehabilitation Programme for Weak Cooperatives

1915. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governor of R.B.I. has suggested that the Co-operatives as the principal purveyors of Agricultural credit should be set in order to accomplish the agriculture targets and make the programmes of the Fifth Plan meaningful;

(b) whether the State Governments were not implementing the programmes of rehabilitation suggested by the R.B.I. to put the co-operatives back on the right path;

(c) if so, what are those suggestions; and

(d) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Legislation to check the mushroom growth of substandard Medical Colleges in the country

1916. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of substandard medical colleges functioning at present in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such substandard medical colleges in each State; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact a legislation to check the mushroom growth of these medical colleges; if so the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes. The number of sub-standard medical colleges in each State are as follows:

Bihar . .	6
Himachal Pradesh	1
Haryana	1
Uttar Pradesh .	1

(c) Education being a subject in the State list of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, colleges for undergraduate medical education fall within the legislative jurisdiction of State Governments. As such, all the State Governments were advised by the Central Government to pass necessary legislation to ban the setting up of medical colleges without prior approval of the concerned Government so as to check the mushroom growth of substandard medical colleges. In pursuance of our request, the Government of Bihar and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have already passed necessary laws to achieve this objective. The other State Governments were requested to follow suit. The matter was also placed before the last meeting of Central Council of Health at Bhubaneswar on 31st January, 1973. The Central Council of Health has passed a resolution to the effect that on the request of two or more State Governments, the Central Government may pass necessary law on the subject to ensure uniformity. Accordingly, we are requesting the State Governments to pass a resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution empowering the Parliament to legislate on the subject in the current session of their State Assemblies. A Bill will be introduced in the Parliament after such enabling resolutions from two or more State Assemblies are received.

Setting up of employment and information centres in Universities and Colleges

1917. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a network of employment, information and advisory centres in all Universities and important colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the main object and the broad outlines of these Centres and the time by which the same will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Directorate General of Employment and Training, (Ministry of Labour) had prepared a scheme for setting up of Employment, Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux in the Universities and Career Advising Units in the Colleges and had urged upon the State Governments to cover all the Universities in their jurisdiction in a phased manner. The Directorate is responsible for laying down policies and procedures for these Bureaux and Units. The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance for meeting a portion of the expenditure on strengthening/setting up of Employment information-cum-Advisory Bureaux in the Universities and Career Advising Units in Colleges.

(b) The main objects of the Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux are as under:—

(i) To provide information and guidance regarding facilities for higher education and training in India and abroad, scholarships, stipends and hostel facilities;

(ii) to provide vocational guidance to the alumni of universities;

(iii) to provide occuptional information;

(iv) to provide employment assistance to post-graduate and professional graduates of universities; and

(v) to advise and counsel on personal problems.

The functions of the Career Advising Units in the colleges are of a limited nature and relate to giving advice to students about the courses and different vocations.

According to the available information, Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux are functioning in 51 Universities. The University Grants Commission has also approved proposals of 18 selected colleges for assistance for setting up Career Advising Units. Upto 1973-74, it is proposed to provide assistance to 80 such Colleges.

Failure of States to implement recommendations made by the All India Health Council

1918. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. MALANNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have seen the press report in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 3rd February, 1973 wherein it has been stated that most of the State Governments have failed to implement even 40 per cent of the recommendations made by the All India Health Council during the year 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or propsed to be taken by Government to get the remaining recommendations implemented by the respective State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. The recommendations referred to in the press report related primarily to the Resolution

No. 11 regarding setting up of Health Education Bureau passed at the meeting of the Central Council of Health held in October, 1971.

(b) and (c). The Central Council of Health is an advisory body and in that capacity considers and recommends broad lines of policy in regard to matters concerning health. It is for the State Governments to implement the recommendations as far as possible within their financial resources. The Council reviews the action taken by the State Governments at their annual conferences and urges on the State Governments to implement the earlier recommendations, wherever necessary.

Construction of Type IV multi-storied flats in Gole Market area, New Delhi

1919. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for construction of Type IV multi-storeyed flats in Gole Market area, New Delhi has since been given;

(b) if so, the names and other particulars of the contractor to whom the contract is given;

(c) whether it has been ensured that this contractor will complete the construction and will not leave the work incomplete; and

(d) when these Type IV flats are likely to be ready for giving possession to Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The building work has been awarded to Shri R. P. Chowdhary, Engineer and Contractor, 61/18, Ramdas Road, New Delhi-15 and the Electrical work to M/s. General Electric Works, 7 Netaji Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, Delhi-6.

(c) The contracts with both the contractors have been drawn up in the Standard C.P.W.D. Contract Forms. The relevant clauses in the contracts provide the necessary safeguard, and the recovery of compensation in case the contractors abandon the work at a later stage.

(d) 32 flats are expected to be ready by 31st August 1973. The remaining 79 flats are likely to be completed by July 1974.

Repairs of Ring Road in South Delhi

1920. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that surface of a large portion of ring road in South Delhi has been broken and it has not been repaired for quite a long time;

(b) whether the traffic on this ring road is very heavy and there have been many accidents there because the road surface is not even; and

(c) the steps taken to get the road repaired and when it is likely to be repaired completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The surface of the ring road in South Delhi is not broken. Due to wear and tear, cracks appearing on the surface of the road are repaired as and when required.

(b) According to traffic census conducted in January 1972, the traffic is heavy. No accident has taken place on account of the surface of the road being uneven.

(c) It is understood that the Chief Engineer, Delhi Administration, has sent to the Delhi Administration for approval estimates amounting to

Rs. 6,29,840 and Rs. 7,13,200 for strengthening the Ring Road Phase I (Ashram to Safdarjang round about) and Phase II (Safdarjang round about to Dhaula Kuan). These works, when sanctioned and executed, will improve the riding quality of the road for smoother flow of traffic.

D.D.A. plots for low/middle income group

1921. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots and their measurement which were given by D. D. A. to low and middle income groups by draw of lots during the last three years;

(b) the number of plots and their measurement along with their locations which have been auctioned by D.D.A. during the last three years and the maximum rate at which the plots were auctioned;

(c) the proportion between the plots given to low and middle income groups and those auctioned and thus given to high income group people; and

(d) the future plan of Government in respect of giving plots of land through D.D.A. to low and middle income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 2050 plots ranging between 126 to 200 square yards during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) 2452 plots of various sizes each measuring more than 200 square yards were disposed of by auction during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72. The location of the plots and the maximum rate at which the plots were auctioned in each locality are shown in the attached statement.

(c) The proportion between (a) and (b) is 1 : 1.2.

(d) The future plan of Government is to give plots of land and houses through D.D.A. to low and middle income groups by draw of lots consistent with the objective of remunerative use of larger plots through auction to enable revolution of the seed capital given by the Government.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Location of the plots	Total number of plots auctioned during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72	The maximum rate at which plots were auctioned per square metre
			Rs.
1.	Najafgarh Road	7	180·00
2.	Safdarjang	180	250·00
3.	East of Kailash	79	267·00
4.	Naraina	147	221·00
5.	Wazirpur	485	226·00
6.	Jhilmil	48	132·00
7.	Malviya Nagar	420	163·00
8.	Friends Colony	73	334·00
9.	Panka Road	661	108·00
10.	Paschimpuri	212	113·00
11.	Masjid Moth	140	242·00

Nationalisation of C. R. Das Memorial Hospital and the Cancer Institute, Calcutta

1922. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made to his Ministry to consider nationalisation of C. R. Das Memorial Hospital, (Seva Sadan) and the Cancer Institute, Calcutta from any quarter; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal to take over the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, is under consideration. There is no proposal to take over the C. R. Das Memorial Hospital (Seva Sadan).

Supply of wheat and rice to West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and U.P.

1923. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Wil the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied to West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh in the year 1970-71 and 1972; and

(b) whether the distribution was able to meet problem adequately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in Central pool and needs of other deficit States the following quantities of wheat and rice were supplied to West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 to meet the reasonable requirements of the States:

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Grain	1970	1971	1972
West Bengal	Rice	387	694	647
	Wheat	1132	1190	1338
Bihar	Rice	20	5	9
	Wheat	585	464	659
Orissa	Rice		4	76
	Wheat	76	112	180
Uttar Pradesh	Rice	..	2	2
	Wheat	398	184	620

Opening of Nehru Youth Centres

1924. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Nehru Youth Centres have been opened till December, 1972;

(b) whether any comprehensive programme has been adopted for these centres; and

(c) how many State Governments have been benefited by this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). So far sanction has been issued in respect of establishment of 82 Nehru Yuvak Kendras in different States. 64 Youth Co-ordinators have, however, reported for duty. The rest are yet to be selected and the matter is under discussion with the State Governments concerned.

Since it is a programme for the youth, it is necessary to consult youth and involve them in the development of the programme. Youth Coordinators, however, have been given broad guidelines in respect of the development of the programmes, which would include development of informal education for different categories of youth in the age group of 15—25, their creative participation through cultural activities, sports, games and social service.

Centres have been allotted to all the States and Union Territories.

Starvation deaths in Tripura

1925. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to drought more than 117 starvation deaths in Tripura have taken place; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to save the people from hunger and death?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The matter has been referred to the State Government and their report is awaited.

(b) Necessary relief measures such as opening of relief works, distribution of gratuitous relief, agricultural loans to affected cultivators, etc. have been taken.

A Central Team visited the State in the month of August and has fixed a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 88 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released.

Reasonable stocks of foodgrains have also been supplied to the State Government for distribution through the public distribution system.

ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए त्वरित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त निधि का आवंटन करने के लिए बिहार सरकार का अनुरोध

1926. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य सूखा बाढ़ तथा तूफान के कारण उत्पन्न बरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करन हेतु ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए त्वरित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ अतिरिक्त धनराशि आवंटित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : बिहार सरकार ने एक विस्तृत सड़क–निर्माण कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने के अपने प्रस्ताव को देखते हुए ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशि के आंवंटन के लिए अनुरोध किया है। चालू वर्ष में इस योजना के कार्यन्वियन में हुई संतोषजनक प्रगति को देखते हुए इस अनुरोध पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Incentive to Medical Graduates to serve in rural hospitals

1927. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had offered incentive to attract medical graduates to serve in rural hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) whether the I.M.A. is opposing it; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Central Government gives 100 per cent assistance to the States to enable them to pay an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to the doctors who work in 400 specified areas considered to be distant, backward and difficult.

Following steps are being taken by State/Union Territory Governments to attract doctors to rural areas:

(i) Formation of unified cadre of doctors working in rural as well as urban areas;

(ii) Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity, etc.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters, etc.

(iv) Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.

(v) Grant of advance increments.

(vi) Provision of large amounts of medicines and equipment in Primary Health Centres. Some States have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for a certain number of years.

(vii) Efforts are being made to strengthen the medical and health care facilities in the rural areas by the utilisation of the available manpower under the various systems of medicines.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum to Prime Minister from Gujarat Chief Minister

1928. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Chief Minister has given any memorandum to the Prime Minister during her visit to famine hit area of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No Memorandum from the Chief Minister, Gujarat was received by the Prime Minister during her visit to that State on 8th January, 1973. However, the Chief Minister explained to the Prime Minister the scarcity situation in the State and the various steps being taken by the State Government to meet the situation. A Central Team visited the State from 22nd February to 26th February, 1973 to recommend the ceilings of expenditure for relief. The Team's report is awaited.

Profit earned by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Visakhapatnam

1929. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited Visakhapatnam has earned a net profit of Rs. 58.93 lakhs as compared to Rs. 5.70 lakhs in the earlier year;

(b) if so, the reasons for this profit jump; and

(c) whether this shipyard is expected to maintain this rate of profit jump in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is mainly due to increased ship repairs consequent on commissioning of Dry Dock.

(c) It is difficult to state whether this profitability would continue.

Government Dispensaries manned by Pharmacists

1930. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of Government dispensaries in the country (Urban and Rural) which are entirely manned by pharmacists independently;

(b) if so, the number of such dispensaries in rural and urban areas respectively; and

(c) whether the pharmacists are considered competent to man the dispensary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Warning to State Governments against increasing seats in Medical Colleges

1931. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Health has warned the State Governments against increasing the seats in medical colleges;

(b) if so, what is the reason for this caution;

(c) what is the ratio of doctors to population in each State; and

(d) what is the minimum desirable in our present context?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The doctor-population ratio as recommended by the Mudaliar Committee is 1:3500.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Doctor-population ratio
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1: 4922
2.	Assam	1: 3139
3.	Bihar	1: 6444
4.	Gujarat	1: 3338
5.	Haryana	1: 7089
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Not received
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not received
8.	Kerala	1: 4742
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Not received
10.	Maharashtra	1: 2592
11.	Manipur	1: 8000
12.	Meghalaya	Not received
13.	Mysore	1: 5300
14.	Nagaland	1: 5976
15.	Orissa	1: 7008
16.	Punjab	1: 2585
17.	Rajasthan	Not received
18.	Tamil Nadu	1: 1988
19.	Tripura	1: 7000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1: 7672
21.	West Bengal	1: 1850
22.	A. & N. Islands	1: 2449
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1: 2945

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Doctor-Population ratio
24.	Chandigarh	1: 905
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1: 1500
26.	Delhi	Not received
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1: 1366
28.	L.M.A. Islands	Not received
29.	Mizoram	1: 6173
30.	Pondicherry	1: 4944

Visva Bharati University

1932. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Times of India dated the 31st December, 1972, stating that Visva Bharati University is a white elephant hardly serving the purpose for which it was originally conceived;

(b) whether Government have studied this report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and whether any initiative is likely to be taken to reform the functioning of the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is being examined by the University Grants Commission.

Excavation near Ambari in Gauhati

1933. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavations are taking place near the Ambari site in the city of Gauhati in Assam;

(b) whether the excavations have revealed that a trade route lay through the Brahmaputra Valley and Burma to China before the Christian era;

(c) whether such an evidence exists in the Chinese documents of the second century B.C., and

(d) when the excavation work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The excavation is being conducted by the University of Gauhati in collaboration with the State Department of Archaeology;

(b) Although a full report of the excavation is still awaited from the University, the only evidence of Chinese contacts lies in the occurrence at the site of a few pieces of the Celadon Ware.

(c) The Chinese documents do refer to a trade-route through Brahmaputra valley, but so far there is no archaeological proof for the same.

(d) The excavation work has now been suspended due to the high water table obtaining at the site below which digging is difficult.

Investigation into alleged influence of Liquor in Indian Cricket Players at Delhi

1934. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Motherland* of the 31st December, 1972 stating that India lost the Delhi Cricket Match against the M.C.C. as several of our players were invariably under the influence of liquor;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the allegations made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result of investigation made and the action of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report published in the *Motherland* of December 31, 1972 is not corroborated by the vast coverage of the Test in other important national dailies. According to knowledgeable circles, including the Press in general, this Match was keenly contested and the Indian team put in the best possible performance. On inquiry, the Board of Control for Cricket in India have informed that the Indian players were under the able managership of Col. Adhikari and that the report was unjust and unwarranted.

Revalidation of University Degree

1935. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a statement made by Dr. D. S. Kothari, former Chairman of the University Grants Commission, in New Delhi on 30th December, 1972, that University Degree would need revalidation, like a passport, every five or ten years, if it was to mean what it ought to;

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of this observation carefully; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) In the course of his address delivered on December 30th 1972 at the Twelfth Convocation of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Dr. D. S. Kothari had observed as follows:—

"Scientific and technological knowledge is expanding at a terrific pace. It doubles every 10 to 15 years. A research paper (if a good one) is often out-of-date on the day of its publication. An expensive research tool is out of fashion by the time it is procured. A military weapon, or an industrial process in sophisticated industries, is out-of-date if it works. And a degree, if it is to mean what it ought to, would need revalidation, like a passport, every five or ten years. We need in the modern world a lifelong education."

(b) and (c). This is not so much a specific suggestion for official consideration as an obvious plea for the need for continued individual efforts to realise the values of real education. In respect of teachers, however, a programme of Summer Institute has been undertaken to keep them in touch with the latest developments.

केवल पार्क, दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की मांग

1936. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केवल पार्क में कुछ झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां 20 जनवरी, 1973 को गिरा दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस सर्दी में उन झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को कोई वैकल्पिक स्थान नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :(क) 20 जनवरी 1979 को केवल पार्क दिल्ली में कोई भी झुग्गी तथा झोपड़ी नहीं गिराई गई थी तथापि अक्तूबर 1972 से दिसम्बर 1972 के बीच पार्क में अनाधिकृत रूप से बनाई गई कुछ संरचनाएं 12 जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा गिराई गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग) चूंकि यह संरचनाएं ढिहाल ही में नगर-निगम की भूमि पर अनाधिकृत रूप से बनाई गई थी अत: उनके निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी निवासी किसी भी एसे वैकल्पिक वास के लिए पात्र नहीं थे जिन का नगर निगम दिल्ली द्वारा उपलब्ध किया जाना अपक्षित हो।

Extension of Area under Sunflower Cultivation

1937. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to extend the area under sunflower cultivation;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development has been sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu for covering an area of 180,000 hectares during 1972-73. The main features of the scheme are as under:—

(i) Supply of minisits free of cost to the cultivators containing seed sufficient for half hectare along with seed dressers and literature on package of practices for the entire targetted area during 1972-73.

(ii) Large scale demonstrations to educate the farmers on sunflower cultivation.

(iii) Strengthening of the Supervisory Staff.

The implementation of the scheme during 1972-73 is estimated to cost Rs. 59.50 lakhs.

Meeting of the Consultative Committees

1938. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meeting of the various Consultative Committees attached to the various Ministries held during the calendar year 1972;

(b) whether there is any rule or regulation under which the Consultative Committee can meet outside Delhi only once in a year; and

(c) if so, whether such a practice is helpful and effective for the Members to have intimate knowledge of the field situation regarding the problems of the people connected with these Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 117.

(b) There is no rule or regulation under which the Consultative Committees meet outside Delhi. The Committee of Members of Parliament regarding Parliament Session in the South made a suggestion that the meeting of the Consultative Committees should be held periodically in the South during inter-session period. The Government considered this recommendation and decided that the meeting of the Consultative Committees during inter-session period might at the discretion of the Chairmen of these Committees, be held outside

Delhi by utilising the already available facilities in the States, on an experimental basis. However, a meeting of any Consultative Committee will not be held outside Delhi, more than once a year.

(c) Yes Sir.

Teachers Association Demand for prior consultation regarding Legislation on Central Universities

1930. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Teachers' Association of a few Universities in India have demanded for prior consultation regarding the comprehensive legislation of Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A few Teachers' Associations have sent proposals for amendments of Acts of some Central Universities. These proposals will be taken into account while undertaking amendment of the Acts generally on the lines of the recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee in its report on "Governance of Universities".

Progress of Housing Schemes sponsored by Centre

1940. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various housing schemes sponsored by the Union Government have not made much headway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, due to paucity of overall resources and higher priority for other sectors, in the system of 'block loans' and 'block grants' it has not been possible to make allocation of funds of a magnitude that could make a sizeable dent on the housing problem.

Seminar on Pollution and Environment

1941. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on 'Pollution and Environment' was held in Bombay in the month of January this year; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes. The object of the seminar was to exchange ideas with persons in the journalistic field and to project the official policies. The general consensus was that migration to the cities should be checked by providing infrastructure in the villages and small towns.

Nationalisation of Road Transport in the Country

1942. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to nationalise road transport in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). In 1954, the Planning Commission first communicated to the State Governments the outlines of a policy of phased nationalisation of the passenger transport. It was indicated therein that, where permits were to be issued to private operators, this should be to viable units and period should not be less than three years. Later, the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination re-iterated that there were valid economic grounds in favour of State Governments proceeding towards enlargement of their own share and that of municipal undertakings in passenger transport. At the tenth meeting of the Transport Development Council held on the 15th and 16th February, 1973, it was suggested that, as a step for the implementation of the declared policy of taking over passenger road transport progressively, the States, should nationalise passenger services on all National and State Highways and extend the benefit of road transport to rural areas in the interior of the country on existing as well as new rural link roads even through private operators to break the isolation of our people living in villages from the mainstream of our socio-economic life.

Since the executive responsibility for road transport rests with the States, it is essentially for them to decide as to which routes should be nationalised and when.

Demand of Federation of Association of Medical Science for better service conditions for Doctors and Medical Students

1943. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Association of Medical Sciences had urged the Central Government for the consideration of the demands of the house surgeons, registrars and post-graduate students of medical colleges for better service conditions; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No. However, the Interns, House Surgeons, Postgraduates and Registrars of the Maulana Azad Medical College, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi University Medical College, Willingdon Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have submitted a memorandum to the Health Minister. The main demand is that the honorarium/stipend paid to the Interns, House Surgeons and Postgraduates should be increased to Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per mensem respectively. A deputation of students met the Health Minister on 7th February, 1973, when he promised to look into their demands sympathetically. Subsequently, the representative of the agitating Interns, House Surgeons, etc., again met the Health Minister on the 20th February, 1973, when they were informed that their main demand in regard to the stipend etc., was already under active consideration of the Government and that they should wait till the 31st March, 1973, for a decision.

Permission to Film Centrally Protected Monuments

1944. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology had recommended in January, 1973 for the permission to be given to film, centrally protected monuments, in the future; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at its meeting held in January, 1973 considered the question of permitting filming operations at the centrally protected monuments and recommended as follows:

"The monuments should not be allowed to be used for filming purposes where the story is unconnected with the history of the monument. In the case of historical films the permission should be given after satisfying that the events and the scenes are historically correct."

55 Lakhs of People suffering from Diabetes in India

1945. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news report appearing in the "Navbharat Times" dated the 5th February, 1973 to the effect that 55 lakhs of the people in India are suffering from diabetes; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has recently initiated a collaborative study on the epidemiology of diabetes mellitus in different parts of the country which include prevalence study, clinical profile study and the study of biochemical aspects of the disease. The study is being carried out at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Cuttack, Poona, Trivandrum and New Delhi and is likely to be completed in March, 1974, when the data would be analysed. The Council has also planned to initiate a collaborative study on the evaluation of various methods of therapy on morbidity and mortality due to vascular complications in the adult-onset of diabetes taking into account the material available under the collaborative study on diabetes mellitus.

Early detection of diabetes as an integral part of health programme was also emphasised in a Seminar organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi in December, 1972.

Treatment for diabetes is available in hospitals, when diabetes is declared on the basis of blood sugar report by the medical authorities.

Steps to Popularise Cooperative Farming

1946. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative Farming has not proved very popular in the country and Cooperative farms are not working well;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated to provide more facilities to the Cooperatives to make them popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, the cooperative farming programme has not proved very popular. About 40 per cent of the cooperative farming societies organised in the country are reported to be not working well.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The emphasis in the Fourth Five Year Plan is on the revitalisation of the existing weak and dormant cooperative farming societies and consolidation of the programme. New

societies are to be organised only in compact areas and if they have a potential for growth. Keeping this in view, the State Governments have been advised as follows:

(i) Adequate funds should be provided by the State Governments for the strengthening and consolidation of the existing viable cooperative farming societies.

(ii) Where large compact blocks of land become surplus as a result of land reform measures, and where favourable conditions and circumstances exist for the success of cooperative farming, such land may be allotted to landless agricultural workers, Harijans and Adivasis, who may be encouraged to form cooperative farming societies.

(iii) The State Governments should assist such societies by affording them access to cooperative and other institutional credit, agricultural inputs, irrigation facilities, technical guidance and all other requisite help, besides allotment of suitable land in compact blocks.

(iv) The promotion of cooperative farming societies for landless agricultural labourers should be tried on a pilot basis in SFDA|MFAL project areas, with assistance from these Agencies/State Governments. The Agencies should particularly help such programmes through inputs and credit facilities.

Shortage of Nurses in Government Hospitals in Delhi

1947. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing shortage of nurses in Government ho pitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to give them more benefits to make this profession more attractive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) There is no shortage of nurses in Government Hospitals in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under conderation at present.

Revitalisation of Community Development Blocks during Fifth Plan

1948. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to revitalise the Community Development Blocks in the country; and

(b) whether any scheme has been finalised to set up more such blocks in the Fifth Plan and to make them an effective force for the betterment of farmers in villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SNGH): (a) and (b). The Community Development programme has been classified as a State Sector Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan and it is primarily for the State Governments to take such steps as may be necessary to revitalise the Community Development Blocks. The Central Government provides guidance and encourages all efforts at revitalisation. The entire country has been covered by Community Development blocks already. No proposal is under consideration of the Central Government to set up more blocks during the Fifth Plan period. The State Governments are, however, free to rationalise the size and number of blocks according to local needs. The Community Development programme in the blocks

is intended to promote economic and social development of the entire rural community including the farmers. However, a few Central Sector schemes like Small Farmers Development Agency and Margional Farmers and Agricultural Labourers have been evolved for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.

States Lagging behind in Family Planning Programme

1949. SHRI LALJI BHAI:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are chronically backward in Family Planning context according to Health Ministers' Committee recently held in Delhi;

(b) whether in these States Family Planning idea has either not caught on at all or has slumped badly after an initial spurt; and

(c) if so, the steps to gear up Family Planning programme in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The progress of Family Planning has been relatively slow in these and some other States. To study this matter, a Committee of Health Ministers of some States was set up on 30th August, 1972.

(b) Although there has been a general awareness of the need for Family Planning in these States, yet the rate of acceptance of Family Planning methods has not shown marked improvement over the years except for some improved performance in most of these States during 1967-68.

(c) Our normal programme of Family Planning is in progress in all the States. Any special measures required to speed up the progress of Family Planning in these States would be examined in the light of the recommendations of the Health Ministers' Committee referred to in part (a).

Construction of Roads in Rajasthan Border Adjoining Pakistan

1950. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals for construction of roads in border areas of Rajasthan adjoining Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the places where construction has been going on and how much work has been done in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details.

राजस्थान में हरिजन आदिवासियों को भूमि का आवंटन

1951. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में गत दो वर्षों में कितने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भूमि आवंटित की गई और कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि वितरित की गई है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि वितरित करने के सम्बन्ध में में क्या माप दण्ड अपनाया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और यह यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Setting up of Bal Ahar Plant in Kotdwara, U.P.

1952. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is setting up a Bal Ahar plant in Kotdwara, U.P.;

(b) if so, the proposed outlay, capacity and employment potential of the plant and the date by which the plant will go into production; and

(c) the latest position regarding the implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. The Food Corporation has however, entered into contract for the production of Bal Ahar with a private party, who has so far produced a quantity of 1,500 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पिथौरागढ़ में 'लीपू लेक' की ओर एक सड़क बनाने की केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की योजना

1953. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने उत्तराखण्ड के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में 'लीपू लेक' की ओर एक सड़क बनाने की योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) क्या बाद में इस सड़क का काम बन्द कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या वहां के लोगों की अर्थव्यवस्था को जीवित बनाये रखने के लिए सड़कों की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार ठोस कार्यवाहीं करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) : क्योंकि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग का इस कार्य से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, अतः इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं हुई ।

Tribal Doctors from Tripura who applied for Post Graduate Studies in Delhi

1954. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal doctors from Tripura who applied to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Delhi for Post graduates studies in 1971 and 1972;

(b) how many of them got chance to study; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be nil, the reasons for refusing facilities to tribal candidates of Tripura the number of which is very limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Amount spent on Publishing College Text Books in Regional Languages

1955. SHRI K. MALIANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rupee one crore was allocated to each State by the Central Government sometime back for the purpose of publishing college text books in regional languages;

(b) if so, whether this amount has been spent by each State; and

(c) the number of publications published by each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) In the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. one crore each has been allocated to the participating States for the production of University level books in regional languages.

(b) No Sir. A statement is attached on the amount spent so far by each State.

(c) The information is also incorporated in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of amount spent	Details of publications published in	
		Expenditure incurred till 31-3-1972. Rupees in lakhs	Original	Translation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68·55	206	
2.	Assam	7·75	67	
3.	Bihar	9·52	32	13
4.	Gujarat	8·39	134	26
5.	Haryana	3·90	3	7
6.	Kerala	26·85	108	36
7.	Maharashtra	1·60	..	..
8.	Madhya Pradesh	19·74	96	23
9.	Mysore	20·80	178	25
10.	Orissa	7·91	15	
11.	Punjab	7·54	18	..
12.	Rajasthan	10·97	15	10
13.	Tamilnadu	17·09	303	132
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8·69	17	23
15.	West Bengal	1·84	2	

Progress in Dry Farming

1956. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the development of dry farming in the country; and

(b) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4386/73].

Report of Inland Water Transport Co-ordinating Committee

1957. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since considered the report of the Inland Water Transport Coordinating Committee;

(b) if so, the number of recommendations which have been accepted by Government; and

(c) the time by which the remaining recomendations of the Committee will be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to the suggestions of Inland Water Transport Implementing and Coordinating Committee which met on 28-8-1972. The Committee made four suggestions. Regarding three of these suggestions, State Governments have been requested to take follow-up action thereon. The fourth suggestion relating to the Central assistance in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan for schemes which are not economically viable is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

चीनी उद्योगों के विकास के लिए चीनी उद्योग जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1958. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :**
श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :

क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए एक निश्चित योजना बनाने हेतु स्थापित चीनी उद्योग जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) . चीनी उद्योग जांच आयोग ने गन्ने से सम्बन्धित कुच्छेक पहलुओं पर अब तक एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है । उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने या न करने पर अन्य अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1973 के अन्त तक प्रस्तुत किए जाने की आशा है । चीनी उद्योग के विकास समेत अन्य प्रश्नों पर आयोग की पूरी रिपोर्ट मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार 31 अगस्त, 1973 तक मिल जाएगी ।

अर्हताहीन चिकित्सकों द्वारा नेत्र शल्य चिकित्सा के अस्थायी कैम्पों का चलाया जाना

1959. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आज भी नेत्र शल्य चिकित्सा के अनेक अस्थायी कैम्प अर्हताहीन (अनक्वालीफाइड) चिकित्सकों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे है ;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप अनेक व्यक्ति नेत्रहीन हो जाते है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कराने के बाद संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) से (ग). देश में अप्रशिक्षित डाक्टरों ने कितने अस्थायी नेत्र कैम्प लगाए और उनके परिणाम स्वरुप कितने लोगों को अपनी आंखों की रोशनी खोनी पड़ी इसके कोई प्रमाणिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अप्रशिक्षित चिकित्सकों के खिलाफ भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 15(3) के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

राज्यों से वर्ष 1971-72 में उर्वरकों की मांग और इसकी सप्लाई

1960. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में प्रत्येक राज्य में उर्वरकों की कितनी मांग रही;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य की कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार राज्यों की मांगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उर्वरकों की मांग और सप्लाई का राज्यवार ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी–4387/73]**।

(ग) इस विवरण से यह पता चल जाएगा कि अधिकांश राज्यों की मांग पूर्णतः पूरी की गई थी और कुल मिला कर सप्लाई की स्थिति मांग के अनुसार ही थी, किन्तु कुछ राज्यों के मामलों में उर्वरकों की कमी रह गई थी।

(घ) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कुछ राज्यों की उर्वरकों की मांग की तुलना में कम सप्लाई के प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित थे :

(1) बंगला देश से शरणार्थियों के आने और उसके पश्चात भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच यद्ध छिड़ने से, जिसमें रेलगाड़ियों को आपात स्तर पर चलाना पड़ा और रक्षा सेनाओं की आवश्यकता के लिए ट्रक देने पड़े, कुछ राज्यों के लिए उर्वरकों की सप्लाई पर बुरा असर पड़ा ।

(2) विशेष कर कुछ विदेशी जल-यानों के मालिकों के, जिन्होंने कि सुरक्षित भारतीय बंदरगाहों पर भी अपने जल-यान भेजने से इन्कार कर दिया था, असहयोग के कारण आयातित उर्वरकों को देश में लाने पर युद्ध का असर, जिसके फ़लस्वरूप कुछ राज्यों की सप्लाई पर बुरा असर पड़ा ।

(3) नाइट्रोजन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उर्वरकों की विशेष प्रकार की किस्मों के लिए कुछ राज्यों की ज़िद । उदाहरण के तौर पर अमोनियम सल्फेट तथा "कैन" की ज़ोरदार मांग, जिनकी अधिप्राप्ति और उपलब्धि विश्व की मंडियों में बहुत कठिन थी ।

(4) वर्ष 1971-72 के आरम्भ में जबकि काफी मात्रा में अनिर्दिष्ट उर्वरक लम्बी अवधि तक उठाया नहीं गया था, अनेक राज्यों द्वारा उर्वरकों का न उठाया जाना, जिनमें यूरिया भी शामिल है ।

(5) कुछ राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति होने के कारण उर्वरकों की कम खपत ।

विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता को अधिकतम संभव हद तक पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से हाल ही में निम्न लिखित कदम उठाये गए हैं :—

(1) उर्वरकों का अधिकतम देशी उत्पादन करने और अधिक उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने के लिए एक अभियान शुरू किया गया है ।

(2) विश्व की मंडियों में उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि की कठिन स्थिति के बावजूद विदेशों से अधिकतम मात्रा में उर्वरक मंगाने के लिए उच्चतम स्तर पर सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किए गए हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में आयात द्वारा प्राप्त किए जाने वाले उर्वरकों की अनिश्चितता को कम से कम करने के लिए काफी समय पहले और दीर्घकालीन आधार पर आयात के लिए करार करने की चेष्ठा की जा रही है ।

(3) विभिन्न देशी उर्वरक कारखानों के लिए यह अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है कि वे विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई के बारे में किये गये वायदे पूरे करें और यह अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कानूनी तौर पर लागू किया गया है ।

(4) विशेषकर रेलों के तर्कसंगत परिचालन के अनुसार यथा सम्भव उर्वरकों के लाने-ले जाने के लिए, जिससे कि वे उर्वरकों को लाने-ले जाने में उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दें, आयातित और देशी उर्वरकों की समन्वित सप्लाई योजना बनाने की विधि को और तेज कर दिया गया है । इसके फलस्वरूप आयातित औ देशी उर्वरकों के परिवहन तथा वितरण में बहुत अधिक सुधार हुआ है ।

Performance of Cross-Bred Cattle Using Foreign Strain

1961. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the level of acceptability and performance of cross-breed cattle using foreign strain;

(b) the achievements and set-backs, if any, so far with cross-breed cattle and cattle improvement in general; and

(c) whether Government have finally selected in breeds which are suitable for the conditions in different part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 50 per cent to 62.5 per cent of foreign blood in the native cattle has been found to be giving the optimum performance in the cross-bred cattle. Other percentages of foreign blood have also been tried but the performance of such cross-bred cattle have not been satisfactory.

(b) The cross-bred animal has been found to give much higher amount of milk compared to the native cattle. In the first generation the quantity of milk yield has been nearly doubled. The cross-bred bullocks have been found to be satisfactory for agricultural operations.

(c) No final selection of the exotic breeds for suitability for the conditions for different parts of the country has been made. Jersey, Friesian, Red Dane, and Brown Swiss are the foreign breeds that are being used largely. Since the performance of the progeny of the different exotic breed-cross is more ore less similar, it is desirable to have the choice of the particular exotic breed to the farmer at least for the present.

Maize Cultivation

1962. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cultivation of maize has become due to the low support price fixed by Government for maize; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to increase cultivation and output of maize?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. While recommending the prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into consideration the cost of production and an element of incentive to the farmers. The Commission in its report on the Minimum Support Prices for kharif creals for the 1972-73 season recommended a price of Rs. 45 per quintal for maize. The report was discussed in Chief Minister's conference and Government of India ultimately fixed the procurement price of maize at Rs. 58 per quintal. The procurement agencies have been advised to give price support at the level of the procurement prices.

U.G.C. Suggestion for Job Oriented Courses in Universities

1963. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has suggested job oriented course in Universities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has not issued any circular suggesting such courses to be taken up by the Universities.

Famine Conditions in Ajmer, Rajasthan

1964. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether severe famine conditions were reported from Ajmer in the month of January; and

(b) if so, the extent of cattle and human loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the report given by the State Government, all the villages in Ajmer district have been declared scarcity affected, and no loss of human life or cattle has occurred in the district.

A.I.I.M.S.'s Decision to Train Doctors into Community-Oriented Doctors

1965. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences has taken a decision to train doctors to make them community-oriented doctors;

(b) if so, the decisions taken; and

(c) the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has established a Rural Health Project in collaboration with the Government of Haryana at the Ballabhgarh Community Development Block for training of doctors during the Internship period. The interns stay at the Ballabhgarh Community Development Block for a period of three months to study the health problems in the rural community milieu and are initiated to community health practice with emphasis on prevention of illnesses, under guidance of the faculty members. A Community Health Project has also been started at Khol in Gurgaon District where a special nutrition programme has been launched to provide training to the interns in tackling the problem of Vitamin A deficiency. To facilitate community health practice and training and research in the urban environment, an urban practice field has also been established for the training of the students at Malviya Nagar.

From July, 1972, regular posting of students (during their sixth Semester of Clinical Training) for a period of six weeks has been started. The emphasis is on providing clinical training in a less sophisticated environment where the students are required to pay family visits and to study the social environment underlining the disease process.

Simplification of Procedural Formalities regarding Inter-State Road Transport

1966. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta urged the Central Government to remove unnecessary restrictions and simplify the various procedural formalities relating to inter-State and inter-State road transport; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) No such representation has been received by Government from the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, so far. However, the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta presented a note to the Minister for Shipping and Transport at Calcutta on 8th January, 1973, in which they had referred to the difficulties experienced by the lorry owners in the inter-State movement of their vehicles. The Chamber had desired that some arrangements in the eastern region should also be made for free movement of goods vehicles for carrying merchandise on inter-State routes, similar to the Northern and Western Zone Permit Schemes.

(b) The Bharat Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Inter State Transport Commission that the Commission have already initiated proposals for a Zonal Permit Scheme in the Eastern Region, similar to the Western and Northern Zone Permit Schemes, and that the matter is being vigorously pursued with the concerned State Governments and Union Territories.

Report of Fact Finding Central Study Team in Rajasthan

1967. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at several places in Bikaner a strong demand had been made to censure the members of the Manchanda Fact Finding Central Study Team's report for misleading the Union Government by presenting a prejudicial picture of the drought in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) State Government has reported that no such demand has been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

Statutory Rationing in Union Territory of Delhi

1968. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January this year statutory rationing was demanded in the Union Territory by the Congress leaders in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to introduce statutory rationing in Delhi.

Housing Plan for Agricultural Workers

1969. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Ministry of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a housing plan for agricultural workers has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). A Central Sector Scheme to provide house-sites only, free of cost, to families of landless workers in the rural areas who do not already own a house-site or a built up house or a hut on land of

their own, was introduced in October, 1971. The Scheme is implemented through the respective State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

The size of a house-site to be allotted to a family should not normally exceed 100 sq. yds. With the house-sites so provided, the allottees are expected to build houses/huts with their own resources or with the help of any other agency. The entire cost of acquisition of land, except where the cost of acquisition is excessive, is provided by the Central Government as grants-in-aid. In addition, the cost of development of land not exceeding Rs. 150 per site, is also admissible to the States etc. as Central grant.

The States are required to formulate specific projects for each Community Development Block separately and send the same to this Ministry with relevant details for prior scrutiny and approval. So far 15 States and one Union Territory Administration have forwarded their project proposals to the Ministry. Out of the projects received, projects of eight State Governments have been approved for providing 5,63,835 house-sites, involving Central assistance of Rs. 14.62 crores. Of the sanctioned amount, a sum of about Rs. 3.33 crores has been released as advance to enable them to undertake execution of the approved projects.

Distress Sale of Paddy in West Bengal

1970. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news item in the 'Statesman' dated 4th January, 1973 about the distress sales of paddy in some areas of Bankura District (West Bengal);

(b) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India failed to procure this paddy variety from the middle and poor peasants; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Prompt probe was made in the allegation mentioned in the news item by the Food Corporation of India and the State Government and it was found that the news item had no basis as the paddy of fair average quality was never sold below the procurement price plus the delivery bonus. In fact, the ruling market price of paddy was and has been generally higher than the procurement price. The Food Corporation of India made all the necessary arrangements for the purchase of paddy from the very beginning of the *kharif* season.

Contract Labour in Storage Depots of F.C.I. in Uttar Pradesh

1971. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation is extensively employing contract labour in its storage depots in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there are allegations that the contractors are extracting almost slave labour from poor helpless Harijans; and

(c) if so, whether Government made any investigations into the malpractices indulged in by the contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President of the Food Corporation of India Mazdoor Sangh, U.P. has represented that Harijans are working as labourers in Uttar Pradesh and that they are being exploited under the contract system.

(a) The investigations are conducted by the Food Corporation whenever reports of mal-practices by the contractors are received.

खाद्यान्नों का सुरक्षित भंडार

1972. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री इरज्जु-द सेकुर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के पास अनाज का सुरक्षित भंडार कितना है; और

(ख) उपलब्ध खाद्य भंडार से उपभोक्ता भंडारों को कितना खाद्यान्न प्रति माह दिया जाता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) केन्द्रीय पूल और राज्य सरकारों के पास (पाइप लाइन स्टाक को छोड़ कर) खाद्यान्नों का प्रत्यक्ष स्टाक 1-2-73 को लगभग 31 लाख मीटरी टन था । उस तारीख को केन्द्रीय पूल में यह स्टाक लगभग 21 लाख मीटरी टन था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पूल से सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए अगस्त, 1972 से विभिन्न राज्यों को मासवार खाद्यान्नों को सप्लाई की गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

		(लाख मीटरी टन में)
अगस्त,	1972	980
सितम्बर,	1972	1105
अक्तूबर,	1972	975
नवम्बर,	1972	855
दिसम्बर,	1972	746
जनवरी,	1973	779

"Educated Unemployment a Threat to Stability"

1973. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**
SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 19th January, 1973 under the heading "Educated unemployment a threat to stability";

(b) if so, whether in the book it is said that ill-fitting educational system is responsible for this situation;

(c) what other points have been mentioned in the book; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) **Yes, Sir.**

(c) The main points made out are:—

"Our present educational system set up in the nineteenth century and designed to create mainly a class of white-collar bureaucrats subordinate to our former foreign rulers is very much ill-fitting to the present day career aspirations and prospects. Its main drawbacks are:

(i) It tends to create a wrong educational mix; for example, too many lawyers, too many liberal art graduates, etc.

(ii) Our educational curriculum and methodology are still oriented to out-moded employment expectations and aspirations which are no longer valid. These are

void of social and economic realities of life as they cater to an untrack employment system and create a rush on the already overcrowded white collar job opportunities.

(iii) It is divorced of work experience and social service. As a result it fails to spark self-confidence and the spirit of self-employment in our alumni.

(iv) In the higher echelons of education, viz. in the post-graduate and research courses, there exists a wide gap in theory and applications. This results in the turnover of too many theorists and too few applied scientists and technologists." Suggestions have been made to remedy the defects.

(d) Government are concerned at the growing unemployment among our people the educated as well as uneducated. Several measures have been initiated during the 4th plan. Other measures are under examination for execution during the 5th plan.

Foodgrains for Defence Services

1974. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of the watch exercised in respect of purchase of foodgrains for the Defence Services;

(b) the details of purchase of foodgrains and food-stuffs for the Defence made departmentally and through contractors; and

(c) the percentage of purchase departmentally and through contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Foodgrains (wheat, rice, barley, gram and pulses) for the Defence Services are purchased from the Food Corporation of India on the basis of specifications and standards laid down by the Defence authorities, after inspection and analysis by Defence personnel at the Composite Food Laboratories located in different parts of the country. In cases of rejection by the Composite Food Laboratories, samples are examined and analysed futher by the Appeal Cell at the Army Headquarters composed of senior Army officers. The decision of this Appeal Cell is final.

(b) Details of foodgrains and foodstuffs purchased during 1971-72 are given below:

(i) About 3.2 lakh tonnes of wheat, rice, dals and animal grains (barley gram) exclusively from the Food Corporation of India departmentally.

(ii) About 35,600 tonnes of sugar from sugar factories departmentally on allocations made by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati.

(iii) About 56,000 tonnes of processed foodstuffs like vanaspati, tinned milk, whole milk powder, tinned butter, tinned fruit/vegetables/potatoes/meat, jam, etc., on tender basis through registered and approved contractors including co-operatives/State undertakings.

(c) 86 per cent departmentally and 14 per cent through contractors during 1971-72.

Appointment of Director for Cochin Shipyard Company

1975. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no director in the Cochin Ship Yard Company;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the director is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The following composition of the Board of Directors of Cochin Shipyard Ltd. has been anounced:

1. Vice-Admiral N. Krishnan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

2. Shri Y. Krishan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure.

3. Shri P. H. Trivedi, Director (Projects), Ministry of Shipping and Transport, (Transport Wing).

4. Shri R. Gopalaswamy, Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Public Works Department.

5. Shri S. Balakrishna Shetty, Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

6. Shri S. Kasthuri, General Manager, Cochin Shipyard Limited.

7. Shri H. C. Sethna, Shipbuilding Manager, Mazagon Dock Ltd.

8. Shri K. K. Viswanathan, Linvas, Cochin.

9. Shri N. Mahalingam, 19-St. Mary's Road, Madras

10. Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court.

The appointment of the Board is effective from the date on which the Chairman-cum-Managing Director takes over the charge. This is expected in the first week of March. Till then the signatories to the Memorandum of Association of the Company function as the Board of Directors.

Aid to Universities for Job-oriented Courses

1976. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of universities which have started job oriented courses;

(b) the amount of aid granted University-wise; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with their performances in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Repairing Works of Sri Jagannath Temple, Puri

1977. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had requested the Government of India to finance repair works to the famous temple of Sri Jagannath of Puri, which has developed cracks at different places; and

(b) if so, what help has been rendered in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Allotment of Accommodation to Government Servants who have put in more than 18 years' Service

1978. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of Government servants who have put in more than 18 years of service and have not yet got accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to application received for allotment of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi, there are at present 7,535 officers entitled to types I to IV who have put in over 18 years of service and are still waiting for allotment.

(b) In so far as officers entitled to types V and above are concerned, the date of priority is reckoned from the date an officer continuously draws emoluments in respect of a particular type. No statistical data regarding the total number of years of service put in by such employees is maintained.

Organisation of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery by Department of Administrative Reforms

1979. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of important recommendations made by the Department of Administrative Reforms after conducting a study of the Organisation of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery that are under active consideration of the Ministry;

(b) the nature of recommendations made by the Department of Administrative Reforms on the functioning of the Policy Cell of the Directorate of Estates; and

(c) when these recommendations have been made and when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The important recommendations made by the Department of Administrative Reforms are as under:—

(i) Reorganisation of the Office of the C.C.P. & S.

(ii) Integration of the office of the C.C.P. & S. with the Secretariat, with direct access to the Secretary/Minister.

(iii) Reorganisation of the Printing Division in the Ministry.

(iv) Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to the C.C.P. & S.

(b) The nature of recommendations made on the functioning of the Policy Cell of Directorate of Estates are—

1. Procedural.

2. Organisational.

3. Administrative.

(c) The recommendations regarding the office of the C.C.P. & S. were made in February, 1970.

It has been decided to have the following three separate Departments each under an officer of a suitable rank with powers of the head of the Department with effect from 1st March, 1973:—

(i) Directorate of Printing.

(ii) Government of India Stationery Office; and

(iii) Department of Publication.

Printing Division in the Ministry is to be re-organised on the officer-oriented pattern with two Under Secretaries and two Section Officers (with supporting staff) who would be working directly under a Joint Secretary.

Necessary powers have been delegated to all the three heads of Departments.

The recommendations regarding the functioning of the Policy Cell of the Directorate of Estates were made in January, 1972.

Some of the procedural recommendations have been accepted and are being followed. Some of the organisational recommendations are being followed and some of them are under

consideration. The administrative recommendations are under consideration.

Study Work of Casual/Muster-Roll Labourers of the Regional Stationery Depot, New Delhi

1980. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of the question of de-casualisation of casual/muster-roll labourers in the Government of India Publication Branch, Delhi and the Regional Stationery Depot, New Delhi has been completed, if so, the action taken by the Ministry on the Report made as a result of this study; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to conduct such studies in the other Department under this Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The studies in question were completed in May, 1971 and September, 1972 respectively. The recommendations are being processed.

(b) No, Sir.

Medical Aid to Poor

1981. SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the action taken during the last three years, year-wise for making available medical aid to poor and needy people at cheap rates and conveniently and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Medical care is available at Government Hospitals and dispensaries to the weaker sections of the population without any cost. In fact, diet charges are also not recovered from such in-door patients. The existing facilities are being progressively increased within the financial resources available. In the rural areas there are 5192 Primary Health Centres and 10,600 sub-centres. In addition to them, Mobile Training-cum-service hospitals are also rendering services in health, medical care and family planning. 26,000 hospital beds have also been proposed to be added in the various hospitals in the country under the State schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan and block grants for this purpose are released to the State Governments.

Proposal to introduce Famine Relief Tax

1982. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to introduce famine relief tax;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) whether the Central Government is likely to help State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central financial assistance has been given to the drought affected States. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Study Teams which visited such States, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 192.84 crores has been adopted, against which funds to the extent of Rs. 122.09 crores have been released so far for relief measures.

Doctors required for Dispensaries in Villages

1983. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors required to man various Government dispensaries in villages;

(b) the number of doctors at present working in these dispensaries; and

(c) whether efforts are being made to ensure that all the dispensaries in villages are properly manned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). As on 30th September, 1972, there were 5195 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country. The requirement of doctors to man those PHCs was 10,390. Actually there were 8,094 doctors in position.

(c) Yes.

Expenditure on Beggars

1984. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a UNI survey published in the *Indian Express* of the 8th January, 1973, stating that India spends about Rs. 1 crore per day on beggars; and

(b) whether any steps have recently been initiated by the Government of India by providing decent means of livelihood to the beggars so that beggary can be removed from the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government's attention was drawn to the news-item cited.

(b) Measures for the abolition of beggary have to be multi-focal. Several State Governments have set up Beggar Homes and provide other institutional services for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of these persons. The economic and social programmes initiatel in different sectors are expected to have a long term impact on eradication of beggary.

Delay in Import of Diesel Generator to energize Tube-wells in Haryana

1985. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in the *Statesman* of the 31st December, 1972, stating that vacillation by Central officials has delayed Haryana's programme to import diesel generators from rupee-trade countries to energize tubewells and the emergency rabi grow-more-food campaign will suffer; and

(b) reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The programme of Haryana Government to import Diesel Generating sets has received the attention of the Government of India and after due examination, the Government of India has permitted Haryana Government to import two sets of 3.5 MW each from the U.S.S.R.—a rupee trade country,—to meet the acute power shortage prevalent in the State for agricultural purposes. Additional requirement of Diesel Generating sets is to be met from indigenous sources by the State Government.

Taking over of NDS Instructors by Delhi Administration

1986. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has taken over 332 NDS instructors from the Centre;

(b) whether the Administration has created 339 posts in various schools;

(c) if so, what is the criteria for creating new posts; and

(d) the reason for not taking over the remaining NDS instructors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Delhi Administration has so far taken over 335 NDS instructors for appointment as Junior Physical Education Teachers in schools.

(b) Yes, Sir. These posts have been created in the pay scale applicable for Physical Education Teachers in Delhi Administration.

(c) Additional posts have been created in the cadre of Physical Education Teachers to absorb such of the NDS instructors serving for long in schools in Delhi Administration as can be absorbed therein.

(d) The reasons why the Delhi Administration have not yet absorbed the remaining staff are:

(i) They did not possess the essential minimum qualifications prescribed, or

(ii) Their character rolls were unsatisfactory, or

(iii) They were not performing instructional duties in schools in Delhi Administration at the time the orders for their transfer were issued.

Photo Unit in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

1987. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi has a Photo Unit;

(b) if so, its functions, strength and expenditure; and

(c) whether very often copies of photographs are got made in private photo studios; and if so, the amount spent every year on this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) & (b). The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library has a Reprography (Photo-reproduction) Unit which has been set up primarily to help in augmenting its research resources by microfilming, or photo-reproduction by other devices, of scarce research materials consisting of old newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and reports. Positive microfilms of newspapers and photo reproduction of other research materials are also supplied on payment to the various research institutions in India and abroad.

The strength of this Unit is five.

No provision is specifically made for expenditure on this Unit. However, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 20,000 has been incurred on the salaries of the staff during the current financial year. In addition, raw microfilms, chemicals, etc. costing approximately Rs. 86,000 have been purchased for making microfilm copies of scarce research material for use in the organisation and for supplying their copies to research institutions in India and abroad.

(c) Since the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library does not have adequate facilities for making copy negatives of photographs and enlargement prints of large sizes for use in the exhibitions arranged by it from time to time, some of these are got made from the Photo Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. On a few occasions, such work was also got done from private studios at competitive rates.

The following expenditure was incurred on making copy negatives with their contact prints from private studios during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73:

	Rs.
1970-71	678·00
1971-72	..
1972-73	2,036·00

Shortfall in Wheat Procurement in Punjab

1988. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat procurement in Punjab last year has fallen short of target;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the target for Punjab last year and what was procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c): 1971-72 *marketing season*
In Lakh tonnes

Target for procurement	*Actual procurement*
25.50	29.38

गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने की कसौटी

1989. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी आबादी तक के गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ा जायेगा;

(ख) इस लक्ष्य के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-79 में उपागम पर योजना आयोग के दस्तावेज में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि कम से कम 1500 की जन संख्या से ऊपर वाले सभी ग्रामों में पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक सर्व ऋतु सड़कों की व्यवस्था करने का लक्ष्य है । पर्वतीय या समुद्री क्षेत्रों में जहां की जनसंख्या तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक बिखरी हुई है, उन गांवों के समूह तक सर्व ऋतु-योजक सड़कों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक होगा जिनकी जनसंख्या न्यूनतम आबादी से अधिक है । 15/16 फरवरी, 1973 को नयी दिल्ली में परिवहन विकास परिषद् की बैठक में ग्रामीण सड़कों के विषय में भी

चर्चा हुई और इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से गांव के आकार को एक मात्र मापदण्ड बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि इस विचार को अधिक महत्व दिया जाये कि देश के अन्दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा ग्रामों, आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों, अन्य पिछड़े हुए स्थानों और मार्केट तथा अन्य सामुदायिक केन्द्रों तक भी योजक सड़कों की व्यवस्था कैसे की जाये, इस प्रयोजना के लिए प्रस्तावित सड़कों के उपयुक्त संरक्षणों की व्यवस्था के लिए परिषद् ने इस ढंग से आवश्यकता और अनिवार्यता को समझा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अधिकतम क्षेत्र में सड़कें बनाने के काम में सहायता प्राप्त हो सके। परिषद् ने इस बात पर भी बल दिया कि उन गांवों की हालत में जोकि प्रस्तावित ग्रामीण सड़कों के सीधे संरक्षण पर नहीं पड़ते राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों जैसी मुख्य बड़ी बड़ी सड़कों से 4 कि० तक की दूरी के अन्दर के सभी ग्रामों से जोड़ने के लिए योजक सड़कों की व्यवस्था की जाये। सभी ग्रामीण सड़कें मुख्यतः एक राज्य विषय है और मुख्यता राज्य के क्रियाकलापों के क्षेत्र में है और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए विस्तृत प्रस्ताव, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाये जाने हैं। चूंकि पांचवीं योजना सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्रारंभिक चरण में ही हैं अतएव किसी राज्य से सम्बन्धित ठीक ठीक सूचना, उन प्रस्तावों की तैयारी के बाद ही दी जा सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में झांसी डिवीजन के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सुविधायें

1990. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी डिवीजन के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था हेतु अब तक कितनी योजनायें स्वीकृत की गई और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं पर कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और झांसी जिले में इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

झांसी स्थित राजा गंगाधरराव की छतरी को संरक्षित स्मारक बनाने का प्रस्ताव

1991. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार झांसी स्थित राजा गंगाधरराव छतरी को पुरातत्व विभाग के अन्तर्गत संरक्षित स्मारक के रूप में लेने का है ;

(ख) सरकार उक्त प्राचीन स्मारक को संरक्षित स्मारक कब तक घोषित करेगी ; और

(ग) इसकी मरम्मत का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

[ ]], समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरल हसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रति हस्ताक्षरित की जाने वाली सुरक्षात्मक सामग्री को अन्तिम रूप प्रदान करने के लिए पहले से ही कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है । इसके बाद फौरन ही औपचारिक अधिसूचना जारी कर दी जाएगी ।

(ग) स्मारक के सुरक्षित घोषित हो जाने पर यथासम्भव अपेक्षित मरम्मत का काम भी हाथ में लिया जाएगा ।

Purchase of Quarters built under Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur by Defence Ministry

1992. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry has agreed to purchase 3000 quarters in Kanpur which were built under Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be finalised; and

(c) whether instructions have been issued to evict any employee from these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence have agreed that all the houses (the number is said to be about 1350) falling within the Security Zone would be purchased by them. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have not yet communicated their decision in the matter.

(c) The State Government have already been advised not to disturb the present occupants from their houses till a final decision has been taken.

Regularisation of Occupancy in Labour Colonies at Kanpur

1993. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2905 on the 4th December, 1972 regarding Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to regularise the occupancy of Government employees in various labour colonies in Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No decision has so far been taken by the State Government in the matter and they have been reminded to expedite their decision.

Financial help to Wife of Late Ustad Dabir Ali Khan

1994. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent article in daily Jugantar of Calcutta dated the 19th January, 1973, regarding the sad plight of the family members of late Ustad Dabir Ali Khan, a well-known instrumentalist; and

(b) if so, what financial or any other help has been or is being given to the wife of this late Artist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2000 is being sanctioned out of Education Minister's discretionary fund to the wife of the late artist.

Decision regarding Future of Instructors of NFC

1995. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken regarding the future of Instructors working under National Fitness Corps;

(b) whether a decision has since been taken to continue this Organisation under Centre; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It has been decided not to continue the National Fitness Corps Organisation under the Centre.

(c) On the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee in 1963, an integrated programme to replace the several programmes like Physical Education, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, the National Discipline Scheme etc. in the school stage was evolved. This integrated programme was approved for adoption in schools throughout the country in a meeting with the representatives of the State Governments in 1965, wherein it was also decided that the National Discipline Scheme instructors who were paid by the Central Government and were serving in the schools under the administrative control of the State Governments should be transferred to the States and merged with the cadre of Physical Education Teachers of the States. For this purpose the National Discipline Scheme instructors have been given training in those aspects of the National Fitness Corps programme in which they had not been trained earlier. Similarly the Physical Education Teachers of the schools in the States were given training at the cost of the Central Government in those aspects of the integrated programme in which they had not been trained earlier. As this integrated NFC programme is to be implemented as part of the school curriculum and as school education is a State subject, it is only proper that the National Discipline Scheme instructors should, like Physical Education Teachers performing similar duties, function under the administrative control and direction of the State Educational authorities. It would be incongruous for a part of the staff to implement this programme to be paid and to remain under the direct control of the Central Government while the other part of the staff to implement the same programme is paid and administered by the State Education Department.

Take-over of Sugar Factories in U.P. and Bihar

1996 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a final decision to take over the sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the need for having an all India policy in this regard, a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has been set up to study in detail the different problems of the sugar industry, particularly in the context of the demand for its nationalisation.

(c) The matter will be examined on receipt of the Commission's Report on the subject which is expected by the end of April, 1973.

Voluntary Associations Receiving Aid for Spreading Adult Education

1997. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Voluntary Associations which are receiving aid from Government for spreading adult education in Tripura;

(b) amount given to them during 1971-72; and

(c) the report of their performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No Voluntary Association is receiving aid from the Government of India for spreading Adult Education in Tripura.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction in Area of Jute, Rice, Sesamum and Cotton Cultivation in Tripura

1998. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether from 1950-51 to 1970-72 the areas of Jute, Rice, Sesamum and Cotton cultivation have been reduced by 47.68 per cent, 45.65 per cent and 18.90 per cent respectively in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the economy of tribal people which constitute 28.95 per cent had been adversely affected; and

(c) what steps are being taken to save the tribal people in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Taking the base-year as 1950-51, it has been calculated that the area under Jute and rice has shown an increase of 22.1 per cent and 80.2 per cent during 1971-72 over that of 1950-51; the area under Sesamum and Cotton has been reduced by 45.0 per cent and 74.2 per cent during 1971-72. These percentages are not, however, based on complete field to field enumeration.

(b) No estimate has been made nor is there any information regarding any adverse effect on the economy of the tribals in Tripura on the above account.

(c) Under the five year plans various schemes of tribal development are being undertaken in Tripura. One of the important schemes is that of tribal development blocks. There are 5 such blocks in Tripura. The total 4th Plan provision is Rs. 34 lakhs including Agriculture.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Assistance to Mysore for Drought Relief Measures

SNQ. 3. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Mysore have sought an imprest advance from the Centre to finance their drought relief works; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Perhaps the reference is to the request of the Government of Mysore for an *ad hoc* release of funds to meet the expenditure on drought relief measures in view of their difficult ways and means position. In view of this a sum of Rs. 16.5 crores has already been released to the State Government.

Another Central team of officers has recently visited the State to review the situation. Further releases of Central assistance will be made in accordance with the progress of expenditure and in the light of recommendations of Central team.

12.00 hrs.

RE: REPORTED FIRING ON COLLIERY WORKERS IN KARGALI (BIHAR)

श्री घनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : अध्यक्ष जी, धनबाद (बिहार) के करगिल क्षेत्र के कोयला खान मजदूरों पर गोली चलाई गई है । कोयला खान के मजदूरों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है । मैं कोयला खान मजदूर हूं, मैं चाता हूं कि मुझे गोली मार दी जाये ..... (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Minister to make a statement on it. I am sending it to the Minister to make a statement on it. (*Interruptions*) No, Short Notice Question. Mr. Naik—he is not here.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : चार लोगों को गोली से मार दिया गया । वे लोग अपनी मेहनत का पैसा मांगने गये थे, लेकिन उन को गोली मार दी गई .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन इस ढंग से इस चीज को नहीं लाया जा सकता । इस के लिये तरीका बना हुआ है, इस तरीके से इस को यहां नहीं लाया जा सकता । चीज को लाने का कोई ढंग होता है, यह क्या तरीका है ?

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी भी कोयला खान मजदूर हूं, पांच साल की छुट्टी लेकर इस सदन में आया हूं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन मजदूरों के साथ न्याय होना चाहिये । कस्टोडियन ने सारे देश में तहलका मचा दिया है, सारा देश उस से आनं कित है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त शार्टब आना चाहिये, इस सवाल को कैसे लाया जा सकता है ? ... (**व्यवधान**) ....

I am taking the information. I will ask the Minister to make a statement. (*Interruptions*). May I request you all to please sit down? I have already asked the Minister to make a statement. If you want a Calling Attention, I have no objection. But I admitted in the morning one Calling Attention. If it has not gone in, we will replace it by this Calling Attention. (*Interruptions*). Well this Calling Attention will

इस तरह से कोई चीज रिकार्ड नहीं होगी

न मैं इस की इजाजत दे रहा हूं

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED WITHDRAW OF CASE AGAINST SHRI S. K. MODI AND OTHERS OF MODI FLOUR MILLS

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Reported withdrawal of case against Shri S. K. Modi and two other officials of the Modi Flour Mills by the Lt. Governor of Delhi."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): On 10th February, 1973, a large number of bags of wheat were found in a godown of the Modi Cold Storage situated in the premises of Modi Flour Mills at Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi. It was suspected that the provisions of the Delhi Foodgrains Dealers Licencing (No. 2) Order, 1964 and the Delhi prevention of Hoarding of Foodgrains Order, 1966 had been contravened. Therefore, the offices of the Flour Mills as well as the godown in the Cold Storage where the stock of wheat was found, were sealed and a police guard was posted in the premises of the Flour Mills. The Deputy Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies, Delhi who is also Additional District Magistrate, issued detention orders under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act,

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

1971 in respect of the Director and Secretary of the Modi Flour Mills and Manager of the Modi Cold Storage on 14th February with a view to preventing them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies essential to the community.

On a physical verification of the stock in the sealed godowns, it was found that there were 4,133 bags of wheat. The police registered a case on 15th February under section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for contravention of the conditions of the licence issued under the Delhi Foodgrains Dealers Licencing (No. 2) Order, 1964 and of clause 3(i) of the Delhi prevention of Hoarding of Foodgrains Order, 1966. On 17th February warrants were obtained from the Court of the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate for the arrest of these persons. On the 18th February proceedings were also instituted and orders of the Court obtained under section 87 and 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for declaring these person as proclaimed offenders and for attachment of their property. On 21st February, the property of the Secretary and the Manager were attached in Delhi. On 23rd February orders for the attachment of the property of the Director in Meerut District were obtained and delivered to the District Magistrate, Meerut for execution. On the same day, the Manager was arrested. On 24th February the property of the Director located in Delhi was attached. The Director and the Secretary were arrested on the 27th February. All the three accused were released on bail by the police.

After the issue of orders of detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, and while the case against them under the Essential Commodities Act was under investigation, a representation was received by the Delhi Administration on behalf of these persons from the Modi Flour Mills. It stated that the Flour Mills were working under the direct control and supervision of the Delhi Administration, the Cold Storage godown had been sealed and the Flour Mills authorities would, in due course, face prosecution in a Court of Law. It was, therefore, requested that in the circumstances of the case the issue of detention orders may be reviewed.

The Lt. Governor, Delhi on ascertaining all the facts was satisfied that while the investigation of the criminal case under the Essential Commodities Act should proceed, it would not be necessary to invoke the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against these persons. The detaining authority was advised accordingly and he revoked the orders of detention against them. The revokation of the orders of detention does not in any manner affect the investigation now in progress into the offences alleged to have been committed by these persons.

I have asked the Delhi Administration to pursue with expedition the investigation of the case under the Essential Commodities Act with a view to bringing it before a Court of competent jurisdiction for trial very soon. There is no question of the criminal case under investigation being withdrawn.

श्री मुख्तयार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, इस मामले के हालात को देखकर और मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमेन्ट को सुनकर मैं कहने के लिए मजबूर होता हूं :

आंख जो कुछ देखती है लब पे आ सकता नहीं
महव-हैरत हूं कि दुनिया क्या से क्या हो जायेगी ।

यह जो मामला इस तरह से दबाया गया है, जिन हलात में दबाया गया है, यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के ऊपर बड़ा जबर्दस्त रेफ्लेक्शन है । इनका जो स्टेट्स का काम है, यह

इनके इस ग्राइनें से देखा जा सकता है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की सीट के नीचे देहली में इस तरह के स्टेट्मेन्ट दे देते हैं, यह कांग्रेस का समाजवाद है । यह कहते हैं हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, हम गरीब की मदद करना चाहते हैं, हम होर्डर्स के खिलाफ हैं, हम मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ हैं, हम जमाखोरों के खिलाफ है लेकिन जमाखोरों को किस तरह से पनाह दी जाती है ? बहल साहब जो सिविल सप्लाईज़ के एक्जी-क्यूटिव कौंसिलर हैं उनके पास मुखबिर पहुंचता है कि मोदी के कोल्ड स्टोरेज में हजारों बोरियां इस तरह से दबाई गई हैं लेकिन बहल साहब टस से मस नहीं होते हैं । वह पुलिस के पास पहुंचता है और डी एस पी ने आई जी की मंजूरी से वहां पर छापा मारा । जिस समय वे वहां पर गए तो ताला लगा हुआ था । पुलिस ने ताला तोड़कर बोरियां गिननी शुरू कर दीं लेकिन तभी लाइट आफ कर दी गई कोल्ड स्टोरेज में । 8.9 हज़ार बोरियां गिनी जा चुकी थीं लाइट करके तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज का जो टेम्प्रेचर था वह फ्रीजिंग प्वाइन्ट से भी नीचे गिरा दिया गया और फिर पुलिस को मजबूर होकर बाहर आना पड़ा । इन हालात में अगले दिन चीफ कमिश्नर, सिविल सप्लाइज़ से अखबार नवीस जाकर मिले और उनसे पूछा कि यह मामला क्या है तो वह कहते हैं हैं कि 10 हज़ार से ज्यादा वैग्ज़ हैं । यह 11 तारीख को अखबार में आया कि 10 हज़ार से ज्यादा वैग्ज़ हैं । फिर उसके ऊपर केस दर्ज किया गया इंटर्नल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के अन्दर । जो यहां दिल्ली का ला डिपार्टमेन्ट है उसकी राय से यह केस इन्टर्नल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट में दर्ज किया गया । लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ क्या नहीं हुआ कुछ पता नहीं । चीफ व्हिप जनसंघ पार्टी के जो हैं उन्होंने दो चार दिन के बाद जब कोई ऐक्शन नहीं हुआ तो कहा कि मामला दबा दिया गया है और केस वापिस लिया जा रहा है और अखबार नवीस श्री राधारमण जी के पास पहुचे और उनसे पूछा कि जनसंघ वाले इल्ज़ाम लगाते हैं कि आप दुनिया को भ्रम में डालना चाहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं मैं अपने बाप को भी नहीं छोड़ूंगा, मोदी को छोड़ने की क्या बात है लेकिन प्रेशर बड़ा जबर्दस्त पड़ा हुआ है । यह कहते हैं कि वारन्ट 18 तारीख को हो गया और वारन्ट होने के बाद उन्होंने मोदी की कुर्की की लेकिन एक कुर्सी, एक जोड़ा जूता और एक बिस्तर—इस सामान की कुर्की हुई । 18 तारीख को जब प्रोक्लेम्ड आफेन्डर डिक्लेयर हो चुका था तो 25 तारीख को यहां पर वाई एम सी ए होस्टल में मद्रास के गवर्नर श्री के० के० शाह को पार्टी दी गई जिसमें होस्ट्स की लिस्ट में श्री एस० के० मोदी चीफ होस्ट थे और चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर श्री राधारमण थे . . (व्यवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । . . . . (व्यवधान) मैं मोदी जी को डिफेन्ड नहीं करूंगा, मोदी जी को सजा जरुर हो और उससे हमको कोई भी सरोकार नहीं है लेकिन यहां पर श्री राधा रमण और श्री ओं० पी० बहल जी

का नाम लिया जा रहा है वह यहां नहीं हैं । ....(**व्यवधान**) श्री मोदी के समर्थक तो यह विरोधी दल खुद है । श्री मोदी को मैं कन्डेम करता हूं, उनको सजा होनी चाहिए लेकिन ओ० पी० बहल और राधा रमण जी यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं उनके बारे में जो गलत बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं मैं उसका जिक्र कर रहा हूं । ..... (**व्यवधान**).....यह राजनैतिक वैमनस्य है ।

श्री मुख्तयार सिह मलिक : 18 तारीख को प्रोक्लेम्ड आफेन्डर डिक्लेयर हो गया लेकिन यहां की पुलिस गिरफ्तार करने में असमर्थ रही । 23 तारीख को उनके इन्विटेशन कार्ड छपते हैं तो उनमें मोदी का नाम श्री राधारमण जी के साथ होस्ट्स की लिस्ट में आता है । ....(**व्यवधान**) यही नहीं, श्री गूजरमल मोदी आते हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलते हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहती हैं दीक्षित साहब से जाकर मिल लें । ...(**व्यवधान**) फिर गवर्नर श्री बालेश्वर प्रसाद को टेलीफोन किया तो उन्होंने कहा मामला बड़ा संगीन है और हमारी मजबूरी है अखबारों में आ चुका है, आप एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसलर से बात चीत करें। अपनी जिम्मेदारी जो वह है वह हमारे ऊपर डालना चाहते हैं । पता नहीं पिता जी ने क्या कसूर किया था जो राधारमण जी छोड़ना नहीं चाहते थें लेकिन रुपया लेकर इस केस को वापिस ले लिया गया । पार्टी मीटिंग में एतराज किया गया कि इन्टर्नल सिक्योरिटी का केस क्यों वापिस ले लिया गया तो अपनी लाइल्मी जाहिर करते हैं कि यह तो मामला ला एण्ड आर्डर का था । गवर्नर साहब ने कैसे ले लिया, हमें पता नहीं कि ला डिपार्टमेन्ट की मंजूरी से उनकी नोटिस में लाया गया था । और किस तरह से आपस में सौदेबाजी हुई यह तो इन की आत्मा जानती होगी । यह एक तरफ़ तो समाजवाद के नारे लगाना चाहते हैं । (**व्यवधान**) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य हाउस में इस तरह क्यों करते हैं, मुझ पर छोड़िये, मैं देख लूंगा । सब एक साथ बोलते हैं तो न आपकी बात समझ में आती है, और न कुछ काम होता है ।

श्री मुख्तयार सिह मलिक : मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं अगर आप को मोदी के खिलाफ़ केस ही वापस लेना था तो रेड करने और इंटर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्टके अन्दर केस दर्ज करने का क्या मकसद था ? जिस तरह की कार्यवाही इस केस में की गई क्या इस से साफ नहीं होता कि आप की पार्टी जमाखोरों को शील्ड करती है । (**व्यवधान**) क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि श्री के० के० शाह, गवर्नर मद्रास को, जो यहां पार्टी दी गयी उस के अन्दर उन के साथ श्री राधारमण और एस० के० मोदी का नाम होस्ट्स की लिस्ट में शामिल था ?

अध्यश महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिह मलिक : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं । मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि इंटर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के अन्दर मामला

दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ला डिपार्टमेंट से राय ले कर दर्ज किया गया था ? यदि हां, तो बाद में केस वापस लेते वक्त ला डिपार्टमेंट से राय क्यों नहीं ली गयी ? और आप के कहने पर लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर के टेलीफोन पर डिप्टी कमिश्नर को मजबूर किया गया कि केस वापस ले लिया जाय । तो इस किस्म का घोटाला हो रहा है तो क्या आप सिविल सप्लाईज़ डिपार्टमेंट के इस घोटाले की ओर अपने एग्जीक्यूटिव काउन्सिलर्स के सारे मामले की जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी कराने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं ? क्या आप बतायेंगे कि गूजर मल मोदी के ऐप्रोच करने पर केस वापस लिया गया या नहीं ? (*व्यवधान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज़ आप लोग ऐसे ही करते हैं ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन्, इन्होंने चार सवाल किये हैं । पहला सवाल यह है कि मकसद क्या था डिटेंशन आर्डर जारी करने का मेन्टेनेंस आफ इंटर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के अन्दर ? उस का विधान यह है कि यदि शासन या अधिकृत अधिकारी को यह आशंका हो कि कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा काम करने वाला है जिस से आंतरिक सुरक्षा में विघ्न पड़ने वाला है, या हानि होने वाली है तो वह उस को डिटेंशन का आर्डर दे सकता है । डिटेंशन के पांच दिन के अन्दर उनको कारण की सूचना व्यक्ति को देनी होती है । डिटेंशन आदेश को किसी समय रिवोक भी कर सकते हैं । पांच दिन के अन्दर कारण देने के अतिरिक्त इसकी सूचना तुरन्त राज्य शासन को देना होता है और 12 दिन के अन्दर शासन को निर्णय लेना है कि डिटेंशन आदेश का पुष्टीकरण किया जाय अथवा नहीं । अगर पुष्टी करना उचित समझा गया तो शासन मामले को एक माह के अन्दर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के पास भेजता है और बोर्ड यदि कारणों को ठीक समझता है तो डिटेंशन आर्डर कायम रहता है । और अगर कारण ठीक नहीं है तो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड द्वारा हुक्म होने पर डिटेंशन आर्डर खत्म हो सकता है ।

इस में यह है कि उन को यह शक गड़बड़ी का था जैसा कि पहले माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि जब वह गिनना चाहते थे तो वहां से उन को मदद नहीं मिली, 12 और 13 तारीख को किसी ने मदद नहीं दी । तब 14 तारीख को उन्हों ने यह कार्यवाही की मेन्टेनेंस आफ इंटर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट में । और उन पर दबाव डाल कर एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज़ ऐक्ट के अन्दर कार्यवाही की जा सके, इस बारे में भी कदम उठाये गये । जैसा मैंने बताया एक के बाद एक कार्यवाहियां की गयीं । उस के बाद जब सारा इंतजाम हो गया, गिनती हो गई, सीज़र हो गया, वहां पर इंस्पेक्टर खड़े कर दिये गये और कालका जी पुलिस स्टेशन में आफिसर ने रिपोर्ट कर दी, उस के अन्दर कार्यवाही हो गई और गिरफ्तारियां एसेशियल कमोडिटीज़ ऐक्ट के अन्दर हो गयीं । जैसा आप को मालूम है इस में गिरफ्तारी नहीं होती डिटेंशन के अन्दर । यह तो एक निश्चित समय के लिए डिटेंशन होता है ।

लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर के पास जब यह मामला गया और उन्होंने पहले की नज़ीरें देखीं तो

[श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित]

उन्होंने कहा कि एपेंशियल कमोडिटीज़ ऐक्ट के मातहत पहले से ही कार्यवाही हो रही है इसलिए अब इस में इस की कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह उन का लिखा हुआ आर्डर है।

दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने श्री के० के० शाह को दी गई पार्टी के बारे में उठाया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

The Lt. Governor is not an officer who can be influenced by anybody. Any one who knows that officer has found him to be an officer of integrity. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not permitting any one. I will only listen to the Minister. (*Interruptions*).

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि रिसेप्शन में मोदी मौजूद थे, उन के नाम से स्वागत का इन्विटेशन निकला था। असली बात यह है कि यह रिसेप्शन 28 तारीख को हुआ था और 27 तारीख को बेल हो गया था। वह अरेस्ट हो चुके थे और बेल आउट हो चुके थे। (व्यवधान) . . . यह गलत बात है कि 28 तारीख को वहां मौजूद थे। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . रिसेप्शन यहां कैसे दिये जाते हैं? सब के नाम छाप कर पहले से भेज दिये जाते हैं। इस लिये उन के 28 तारीख को वहां होने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। यहां पर तो ऐलिगेशन लगाये जाते हैं। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, वह 100 फीसदी, सौ परसेंट झूठ है, बेबुनियाद है, निराधार है, उस में कोई भी नहीं। मैं तो कानूनी सवाल बतलाय कि कैसे कहा कहा। मैं कहता हूं कि नहीं हुई है यह बात . . (व्यवधान) . .

तीसरी बात यह है कि . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरी आनेस्टी कम से कम उन लोगों से बेहतर है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please don't pass such irresponsible remarks.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir in fifty-two years of my public life at no time, even a false accusation has made against me..... (*Interruptions*).

My integrity has never been doubted by anybody any time in these 52 years of my public life. (*Interruptions*). I challenge you..... गलत कह रहे हैं कि गुज्जरमल मोदी ने मुझ से कहा या मेरे ऊपर असर डालने की कोशिश की। यह बिलकुल निराधार बात है (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठेंगे या नहीं (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, why are you interrupting the House? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mishra, I did not permit you.

The remarks of the gentlemen who are not called by me to speak will not come on record.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): To-day, India is facing a condition of scarcity. The monsoons have failed and rains have failed and there is drought condition and there is shortage of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar and so forth. But, apart from the drought, another major

factor which has caused the scarcity is the hoarder and we, on our part, are committed to eliminate this class absolutely and that is why we have said that the Government should take over the entire grains trade. But who is defending this class of hoarders? (*Interruptions*). I have not taken the name of any party. I have only asked a question: Who is defending this class of hoarders in Parliament and outside Parliament?

So far as the Congress Party is concerned, it has decided to eliminate this class, because this class takes advantage of the miseries of the people. Here, cheap tactics are being played and cheap propaganda is being carried on and allegations are made that Congress Government and its leaders are trying to protect the hoarders. If you go through the speeches of some of these Opposition leaders and their followers you will find that day in and day out, they are shouting at the top of their voices that the hoarders and profiteers should be allowed to remain and there should not be any take over of the wholesale trade. This is what they are saying. When they come to the House, they pick up an instance and throw it at the face of Government. Now, they are trying to shed crocodile tears. Not only are they shedding crocodile tears, but they are trying to take advantage of the immunity given to them, and they are throwing charges left and right on Members who cannot defend themselves. Therefore, the people who are shedding crocodile tears like my hon. friends sitting opposite should not be allowed to protect these hoarders. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, my questions are as follows. When will the Congress Government eliminate this class of hoarders and will they eliminate this class of hoarders and wholesalers by rabi 1973? Will they also increase the penalty and impose the minimum penalty on the class of hoarders who are taking advantage of the scarcity conditions prevalent in our country and raise the maximum penalty to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member has made a suggestion and also put it in the form of a question, namely whether Government will consider the advisability of strengthening the penal provisions under the Essential Commodities Act, so that much stronger measures can be taken and so that they can have a salutary and deterrent effect? On behalf of Government, I am in a position to say that we shall examine this seriously.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): This incident throws light on many aspects of the political and administrative situation prevailing in the union territory of Delhi. The press and the public as well as this House are rightly agitated over the things as they have been happening.

The Executive Councillor in charge of Civil Supplies and the Chief Executive Councillor have both expressed their pitiable and miserable helplessness to do anything. In spite of all that, they say that it was at the instance of the Executive Councillor that action was taken. But later on they were not consulted. In an important matter like this, why should the Administration not consult the Chief Executive Councillor and the Executive Councillor? Is it because the Chief Executive Councillor happens to be a nominated person that he does not enjoy respect? Would the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether, in his opinion, it is fair to the people of Delhi that they should not have their democratic rights and they should not be able to rule their own affairs? Would Government think of terminating the present status of Delhi and either making it a full-fledged State, as has been demanded by the people, or merging the Corporation area of Delhi with the neighbouring Haryana State so

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

that it becomes the capital of Haryana and the people can take part in their Governments? If Delhi is too small for a State, the New Delhi area may be brought under the Central Government and the rest of the Delhi area could be merged with Haryana. New Delhi can remain the capital of the country and Delhi can remain the capital of Haryana like Washington DC which is the capital of the United States as well as the capital of a State. There should be no difficulty about it.

I would like to narrate the events that followed this incident as there is something fishy about them. The raid took place on 10th February, as the hon. Minister has stated. The detention orders were passed on 14 February, four days later, in an important matter like this, in a crime of this nature. Then the warrants of arrest were issued on 17 February, seven days later. The police failed to arrest those persons under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Then proceedings under secs. 87 and 88 of the Cr.P.C. were started on 18 February. They were declared proclaimed offenders after 8 days, that is 18 February. Then the property of the Secretary and Manager was attached on 21 February, 11 days after the raid. The property of the Director which was in Delhi was not attached, but court orders were obtained for attaching his property first in Meerut, and a day later his property in Delhi was attached. I would like to know, since it has not been stated by the hon. Minister when were the orders under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act revoked? No date has been given. (*Interruptions*). They have not said it. Then persons were arrested on the 27th, 17 days after the raid. To all purposes, this lethargy and inaction on the part of the police was only meant to give them time to approach the authorities and evade arrest.

Now they were taken into custody, but they were immediately released by the police on bail. They were not produced before the Magistrate.

I would like to know whether Government had not given an assurance in this House while the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill was under discussion that this legislation was meant to take action against hoarders, profiteers, smugglers and other anti-social elements. When the Opposition wanted to know whether this would not be misused against political persons, the Government gave an assurance that it would not be so used. But we have seen in the past that some hon. members of this House have been taken into custody and kept in jail under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act several times.

I can give one example. My hon. friend, Shri Dhote, a member of this House, was arrested and detained twice under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. But in the case of these persons who are feeling so warm and cosy under the protective wings of the benign government here, right under its nose in Delhi, they can get away so easily with all these anti-social crimes. I would like to know whether these gentlemen, the Modies or the other Modi—(*Interruptions*) I would like to know whether the Modi who interceded on behalf of another Modi has some relationship with the other; whether it is the same Modi who has been given the Padma Bhushan for his services to the country only sometime back; where S. K. Modi also has been recommended in the past by the Delhi Administration for a similar award by the Central Government; while atta is selling at Rs. 1.60 per kilogram there is hoarding of over 4,000 bags of wheat in one particular mill above. I just cannot understand the Government feeling so soft towards these people; I cannot understand the attitude of the Government in whatever manner the hon. Minister might like to defend the action of the Administration or the Lt.-Governor. Could there be a fitter case for action under the Security Act?

I would also like to know for the sake of information what are the various schemes that these mill owners and hoarders have for making excessive profits by hoarding; whether it was to make suji out of it or maida why this person wanted to avoid the civil supplies rules and regulations? What action Government is taking against the police that was inactive for 17 days, giving them plenty of time to arrange for their bail and withdrawal of the orders under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, and whether the Government would consider putting an end to this farce of the Metropolitan Council in Delhi, so that the people can fully participate in the administration of the State. The people are only governed through the Lt.-Governor now. In the Metropolitan Council, they are given high-sounding names like the Chief Executive Councillor and the Executive Councillors and they are unable to do anything. I am really surprised why Mr. Radha Raman and the Members of the Executive Council who feel so helpless have not resigned if they really have any sympathy for the people in Delhi.

These are the questions which I would like the hon. Minister to reply; he should clarify the Government's position because this is a matter which has rightly agitated the minds of the people today.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, the hon. Member has finally summarised his long speech in the form of three or four questions. I shall endeavour to give all the information that I have about it. First, he says why was the stock hoarded. Obviously, as this was not accounted for in the books of the mill's godown or was there in No. 5 and 6 cold storage godown, it could not perhaps be for any legitimate purpose, as far as is possible for us to say, at this stage; because the manager himself on the first day said that there was no other stock anywhere in the godowns known to him. Under the licensing order, a description of the godown has to be given or the company's name or the name of the establishment has to be given, which implies that all the grain stock etc., should be kept there. In this case it was not kept there. Therefore, it could not be accounted for any purpose which comes within the purview or is mentioned in the order. There is another provision in the order that if this is used for speculative purposes—this is another undesirable or unsocial way of being used by him or whoever it is—for speculative purposes, it is an offence. This might be the purpose for which this could have been done, as far as it is possible for us to infer from what has happened, under the provisions of the Act.

Then he says: why did the police take such a long time? The police did not take a long time. They pursued the matter day after day. Only on the first day, 12th and 13th, when they expected them to come and cooperate in the counting of the bags, they had given oral orders. On the 14th they issued a written order requiring them to be present on that day; the manager came and at that time in order to strengthen his intimation, he issued this detention order. Therefore, so far as the police is concerned, I personally think, as far as records go, they did not allow any delay in the matter.

He suggested in a rather roundabout way to begin with, and finally quite directly, that the Delhi capital area should be attached to Haryana and that it should form part of Haryana State. I think except Rao Birender Singh, no other Member of this House would like to support such a fantastic proposition, not even the Members of the Opposition, though reasons may differ from either side.

Evidently he referred to the order being passed by the Lieut. Governor. As the Act and the Administrative Orders under which the Lieut. Governor, the Executive Council and the Councillors function, the reserved subjects can be dealt with only by

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

the Lieut. Governor; only the transferred subjects can be dealt with by the others. By consent or convention or tradition, certain amount of overlapping sometimes takes place in the matter of supply of information, consultation, etc. In this particular case, the Executive Councillor referred the matter to the Lieut. Governor that this was a reserved subject and he should pass orders. Therefore, so far as the police, the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Councillor—so far as these people are concerned, in no case can you object to what has been done. The Lieut. Governor says: I have satisfied myself, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and passed these orders. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Before I start, I know that Mr. Dikshit has given a certificate in favour of Lieut. Governor Mr. Baleshwar Prasad. In this connection, may I ask his goodself to tell us whether, when he was posted in Bihar an enquiry was instituted, headed by Mr. Puri, on certain charges.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Home Minister's reply to me sounded like that of one coming from the spokesmen of the Chamber of Commerce. The Prime Minister asked the people to fight the hoarders and profiteers. Here it says; "while addressing the people's Forum for Radical Socialism, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on Monday asked the people to fight anti-social elements who indulge in jingoism on the one hand and hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing on the other." Mr. Dikshit's party, the Indian National Congress, has always promised to hang the black-marketeers by the nearest lamp post of course there is scarcity of lamp posts in the country. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Let us see how they behaved. Incidentally, this Mody is one of those Modis of Modinagar, a nephew of K. N. Modi and G. M. Modi, a very favourite of No. 1, Safdarjung Road—very powerful and very influential..... (*Interruptions*).

One of them was given Padma Bhushan immediately after he initiated police firing at Modinagar killing 12 workers. I want to ask the Home Minister if some of them came to see the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. If not, he can deny it. In actual fact, the hidden quantity of wheat kept for making suji and maida was I lakh quintals. The Planning Commission sponsored Consumers' Council of India had written a letter to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration. I have got a copy of it from the file. It says:

> "We have received a number of complaints about the malpractices allegedly being adopted by flour mills in Delhi, specially Modi Flour Mills. According to the complaints, the mills are allegedly hoarding wheat in large quantities not only for making them available for blackmarket but also to turn them to maida, suji, etc., and supply them to leading hotels. We also learn that leading hotels like Oberoi, Ashoka etc, are buying maida for their consumption at abnormal prices."

This letter is dated 16th January, more than a month ago. What did they do? There was no action, no reply, no acknowledgement. This wheat was purchased at a price below Rs. 80 a quintal. Today maida is being sold at Rs. 400 a quintal in the bazar. If they had succeeded in doing this, they would have made at least Rs. 3 crores of black money with people's blood and sweat under the patronage and protection of this Government. But things started moving. When the letter went, they removed 90,000 quintals of wheat from the flour mills within the 3 weeks' time they had at their disposal. We pressurised the police? I am proud to say that the workers' union started insisting on the police.

The matter became public and it could not be suppressed any longer. Then a raid had to be conducted, with of course, part prior intimation on 10th February 1973. Mr. Dikshit is an elderly gentleman and he should be truthful. He looks to be so quiet that I expect him to be truthful. Was this seized stock sealed then and there? Was it not a fact that during that period and at a later date another 6,000 bags were allowed to be stealthily removed? We have evidence. Was Mr. Behal present from the very beginning of the raid or did he arrive afterwards? A drama was enacted. The real culprits were allowed to go underground. Impressive shows were demonstrated. The Maintenance of the Internal Security Act, which is nonbailable, was applied and also the Essential Commodities Act, which is bailable. Attachment orders of Mr. Mody's properties were duly advertised in the papers, because people should know that this Government really wants some hotchpotch and wants to suppress the blackmarketeers and hoarders. What happeneded? As my friend has just now said, about the time when the man was declared a proclaimed offender he was hosting the Governor of Madras. So the hon. Minister must answer this question also.

13 hrs.

Then comes the juicy part. Negotiations went on with the top-most people in power. They need a lot of money because they have to fight the elections. So, money has to be collected for party purposes. I have never said that Shri Dikshit takes money for himself.... (*interruptions*) Negotiations went on with top and topmost people in power and a price was fixed. I am told that the price was fixed at Rs. 20 lakhs... (*interruptions*).

In Delhi there is nobody other than the Home Minister who is competent and able to give an order for withdrawal of a major case in such a serious matter. I am told that no official, no politician, can do it except with the consent of the Home Minister. Let him say "yes" or deny it.

In the mean time, when they were underground no sooner were they arrested than they were granted bail. I was arrested at midnight under section 144. Till 5 O'Clock I was not produced before a magistrate. When I enquired of the reason I was told that the case has been referred to the Home Minister to decide how many days I am to be put behind the bars.... (*interruptions*).

The newspaper report says:

> "Till the actual withdrawal of the detention orders, the Civil Supplies authorities had been saying that there was no move to withdraw these orders. The two officials had been declared absconders and their property was attached."

So, he wanted to impress people, go through the drama as best as he possibly could and extract as much money as he could by blackmailing. So, the bail was granted. Here I would say that the whole thing was stage-managed. In this country everything has a price. The elections are coming. The fountain head of corruption survives and prospers on money. It is reported that one very senior political head, very much in power—otherwise, he could not do it—received Rs. 2 lakhs for the election fund. I am told that person has got 28 properties in Delhi. It is your Shri Radha Raman, a Congressman.. (*interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Be relevant to the issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am putting it in a nut-shell. In Delhi which authority can withdraw a major case, once it has been reported, except the Home Minister? Why was it done? Was it not for a price that he paid for that?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, I shall answer the last question first. First he propounded a theory that nobody except the Home Ministry or the Home Minister can get an order revoked or can pass orders for revocation. Then, he proceeded to add that the Home Minister or the Home Ministry participated in it. My reply to that is that under the provisions of the Act, it is wholly unnecessary for the Home Ministry or the Home Minister to come, in any way, into the picture... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting him?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Secondly, although in some other cases, the revocation orders were passed, for the first time, this matter was referred to the L. G. Therefore, the entire story is totally baseless. The hon. Member has not tried to apply his mind to understand the provisions of the law. The law does not permit that. The Home Ministry cannot come into the picture I totally deny it that the Home Ministry has, at any stage, either dealt with it or issued any private directive or anything of the kind. Let us be judged not by his standard but by the common standards which we have known.

Another thing that he said was that Mr. Bahl went there. According to the information with me, Mr. Bahl did not got there.

Then, he asked: Were the bag sealed then and there and, if not, why not? They were sealed then and there. When they arrived, when they saw the bags, they sealed the bags, before they counted them, before they knew how many bags were there. As soon as they came and saw the cold storage godowns, they sealed the bags. There were some left outside and they sealed them and put a guard on them.

The bags were opened in the presence of Managers, etc. and other independent witnesses. How is it possible for anybody to say with any sense of fair-play or justification that deliberately the whole stock was not sealed? There are records; there are registers for these cold storage godowns. There are register used for entering grains. The registers were complete. Of the 6 godowns, in respect of 4 godowns, there were complete records—I have seen the registers; I am not speaking in the air. As regards the fifth godown, it is inadequate and we have seized it. We are pursuing that matter. As regards the sixth one, the things were not entered. That is why we acted in this matter. We will not spare anybody, whatever may be his situation or his position. (*Interruptions*)

Further, he talked about 1,20,000 quintals... (*Interruptions*) He has a very fertile imagination. Nobody in this context has mentioned it. The largest number mentioned was 10,000. (*Interruptions*) He is a very intelligent person. He is misusing that intelligence. He should use it for the public good and for the development of the country.

Mr. Bosu had raised two more points. One was an allegation against the Lt. Governor. (*Interruptions*) I shall certainly go into it. But *prima facie*—I had met him in Tripura and had also met him three or four times in Delhi—I have gained an impression of this gentleman's strength of character. So far as this allegation that he has mentioned is concerned, I shall certainly inquire into it, but I do want to add that he would not have been given such a position of responsibility if anything serious had been found against him.

Then, he mentioned about money taken. If you permit me, Sir, I treat this allegation with the contempt that it deserves.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): अध्यक्ष महोदय एक स्पष्टीकरण हो जाने दीजिय .....

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow one, I will have to allow so many. Next item. I have received some motions... (*Interruptions*) I am not allowing it. Once I follow this practice, there will be no end to it. There has been more than a debate on this today. That item is over.

जिनके नाम कालिंग अटेंशन में थे उन्हें मैंने बुला लिया है। अब जिन के नाम नही है । उनको मैं नहीं बुलाऊंगा ।

I am not calling any more. Nothing will go on record. If this is the way, we will just sit and keep watching. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot permit the hon. Member. We have never allowed it in the past.... (*Interruptions*) Only those hon. Members whose names appear in the notice will be called. I am sorry I cannot permit the hon. Member..... (*Interruptions*).

They are holding the whole House to ransom.... (*Interruptions*).

There was a call attention motion. The Members asked questions and the Minister has replied....

(*Interruptions*)

If this type of behaviour continues in this Parliament and all of you do not behave, then God help this Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

I am sorry I cannot tolerate this. .... (*Interruptions*) Now, a call attention motion has been discussed and now, if the matter is not *sub judice*. I have to find out.

Order please. If you so like, you can send a notice and I will see.

I will go according to the items on the agenda.... (*Interruptions*).

13.20 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED UNCONSTITUTIONAL DISSOLUTION OF ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call hon. Members according to the items that I have kept on the agenda. Sometimes, hon. Members ask me to take up the adjournment motion before the calling-attention-notice. Today, Shri piloo Mody did not get up. Does he not want it to be taken up?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is for you to decide it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Members knows it and he understands why sometimes Members want adjournment motions after the calling-attention-notice....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am prepared to do either. If you like, I shall raise it both times.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received three types of motions. One is adjournment motion on the situation in Orissa; this is by Shri Piloo Mody, Shri P. K. Deo, and then by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Saroj Mukherjee and Shri Biren Dutta; there is one by Shri Laxmi Narain Pandey, Shri Samar Guha, and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and this relates to unconstitutional dissolution of the Orissa Legislative Assembly; the same wording is there almost in all of them.

There is another motion by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee about the unconstitutional conduct of the Governor of Orissa. The Proclamation in regard to Orissa is an item on the agenda, and that is also going to be laid on the Table of the House.

I have considered it. I have absolutely no objection against this adjournment motion....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. It should not be allowed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope hon. Members will kindly listen to me. There are four opportunities available. The Proclamation will come up for discussion and hon. Members will have the opportunity to discuss it and approve or disapprove of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): When will it come up?

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Members want to take Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's motion, I have no objection to it, and hon. Members can discuss it. Or, if hon. Members like, they may take up the adjournment motion and discuss it. But my concern is to avoid duplication and triplication of this. Now, let me know what hon. Members want.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (दुर्ग)
श्री वाजपेयी जी के प्रस्ताव को ले लीजिये
उस पर चर्चा हो जाय ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want to discuss the Proclamation. would it be possible to take it up immediately?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let me know what hon. Members want. Do they want the adjournment motion or a discussion on the Proclamation which is being laid on the Table today? I would like to know this, so that I can ask the hon. Minister to arrange for the discussion of the Proclamation. Which is being laid on the Table today. I shall allow only one. What does Shri Piloo Mody want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I would like you, Sir, to give some time for us in the Opposition parties to have consultations amongst ourselves and we shall let you know in the afternoon.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): We want the adjournment motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow it only after I hold it in order. How many members are in its favour?

SHRI P. K. DEO: Give me an opportunity to make a statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not allow members to make arguments? So that members' minds are prepared, we must hear the arguments. When you are holding it in order, the best thing, before allowing the discussion, is to hear the arguments.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to ask for leave.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I have to convince even the members opposite.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As you know, the developments that have taken place in Orissa leave a great vacuum in our democratic processes, as we have had a spectacular demonstration of the vultures of power all zeroing in on Orissa in a manner that is unbefitting the democratic procedures of any country.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What happened in Punjab?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. member needs education on Punjab and I expect that you will give it to him in your chamber, as you are closely connected with affairs in Punjab (*Interruptions*) Not being a Congressman, I am not used to being irrelevant.

Some of the remarks that you have just heard amply go to prove the point I am about to make.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Are you purporting to make a long statement?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why you are hearing me in silence.

As a result of the election in 1971, the people of Orissa gave a verdict. Every time that it suits it, the Congress is very fond of saying that this is the people's verdict. The people of Orissa gave a verdict which gave the Congress 48 seats in a House of 140. But by some miracle, which only the Congress seems to be able to perform with such efficiency, 8½ months ago this Congress minority of 48 all of a sudden swelled to over 70 and ultimately reached even 83.

At that time, as per democratic procedure, the Orissa Government resigned and a new Government was allowed to take shape. I would like to know how the situation today is different, 8½ months after.

So many statements have been made, that this is going to lead to instability. The Governor himself has made several inaccurate statements. I read in the newspapers that even the Prime Minister has entered the fray and made several statements which I again consider as inaccurate.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I said—according to the papers. Since it did not appear in *March of the Nation*, I cannot absolutely vouch for it. It appeared in the *Time of India* which this Government very much controls.

As these statements have been made by the Congress President, I think at this point of time the Prime Minister may also want to disown him. But he made a statement that in the name of stability, all this is being done.

This question of stability is really something that I will never be able to understand in the Indian context. We know what the political scene in India is. There are 125 parties in Opposition and there is one Congress Party which spans the entire Opposition. It has been doing it now for many years, a coalition of interests, shall we say, ranging through the entire spectrum of political thought. Therefore, to think of stability in India in terms of one party-rule or two-party democracy is absurd. We will be faced in this country for many, many years with a coalition government in many States and I hope some day at the Centre also. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because, what has really taken place in the last 25 years is a coalition over here. This Congress party is not a coherent political instrument. It is a coalition of parties that have made good bedfellows for common purpose. Therefore, I would like to quote some of trite pieces. "When Mrs. Nandini Satpathy rang up Mrs. Gandhi yesterday morning she has advised not only to resign but also recommend the dissolution of the Assembly." (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is this?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am reading from a paper controlled by you, controlled by the Government, controlled by Mrs. Gandhi and her Government "The Prime Minister had agreed that she was quite competent to make that recommendation."

Sir, I wonder how the Prime Minister arrived at the conclusion, that Mrs. Satpathy suffered from some sort of competency to advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. The fact, as I know it, was that she had lost her majority and if technicalities are to be invoked, even on technical grounds she had lost her

[Shri Piloo Mody]

majority, because her advice to the Governor reached a good half an hour to 45 minutes after the members of her party or most of them *en masse* had submitted their resignation to the Speaker who had noted the time on the resignation itself. So, if Mrs. Gandhi.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, may I interrupt? The hon. Member may make any comments he likes, but let him not base them on some imaginary conversation. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You will have enough time to speak on it after notice is given, Mr. Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have been waiting for Mrs. Gandhi to repudiate the *Times of India*. I have been waiting for some time to hear this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please finish in two or three minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to quote another passage from Chandrajit Yadav. (*Interruptions*).

> "The present situation in Orissa and that in June last year, when several Utkal Congress MLAs joined the Congress could not be considered identical, these MLAs had not defected to the Congress. They were admitted to the party following a dissolution of the Utkal Congress. What has followed now was pure defection."

I heard somebody mentioning double standards just now. Either he does not understand the language or I have to make certain allegations against him which you, in your wisdom, will expunge.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to say this thing, better not say it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not saying it. I therefore leave it to your imagination which of late has been helped by the Members of the Opposition. I believe that we have come to a certain point in our life when we can use words, bandy about facts, treat the Constitution as just that such mechanism to be used in their favour. Is not peculiar, Sir, that out of 26 times the Presidential proclamation has been proclaimed, 23 times it has helped the Congress to come to power or deprived the Opposition from coming to power? This seems to be a statistically remarkable phenomenon that the Constitution, the President and the Governors are instruments of this ruling party to be used for the benefit of, of the benefit for, with the concurrence of, the ruling party.

Sir, if under circumstances like that some of us in the Opposition feel aggrieved, if we feel that justice is not being done, if we feel that the law of the land has been so loaded, so misused and abused, we cannot be blamed. The constitutional set-up and machinery, like the report of the Governor, incidentally is absurd. Who is the Governor and for that matter how are Governors appointed? You will remember that there was a Conferance of the Presiding Officers of this country and they had unanimously adopted a resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): He referred to the report of the governor; he has not seen the report of the Governor. It has not yet been placed on the Table of the House. He has had to resort to something written in newspapers. Would it not be much more meaningful, if he wanted a serious discussion, that the Governor's report should first be placed on the Table of the House and Members had an opportunity to read it and then there should be discussion?

SHRI PILOO MODY: If the Home Minister wants time to fiddle with the report of the Governor...

SHRI K. C. PANT: Do not beg the question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not begging the question; I am coming to it. The Home Minister requested time so that he can alter the recommendations of the Speakers' Conference and the Governors' Conference.

MR. SPEAKER: It is going to be laid just now, that is already on the agenda.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You mean, he has already tampered with it? Let me pass a pre-judgment on it. If the Presiding Officers in Conference or the Governors in Conference have recommended unanimously anything else besides the acceptance of the only acid test for the majority and that being on the floor of the House they have done grave injustice to our democratic procedures.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Why not read the report first?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because there is no way of changing time forward or backward, because I have to refer to it now; that is why I cannot read it first.... (*Interruptions*)

A certain sort of moral depravity has descended on us. A Government which was acceptable to the people was allowed to be formed because they could not do anything about it. Only 8-1|2 months ago it was toppled by the Congress through defections. But today it becomes all of a sudden unacceptable and all of a sudden unstable. What has really happened is that the *status quo ante* 8½ months ago has been restored. The will of the people has been restored in the new configuration of the Orissa Assembly. Then all of a sudden it becomes unacceptable to the Central Government, Governor, to the President and to the Home Ministry. I ask you how could it happen? I describe it as nothing but moral depravity.

I cannot appeal to the democratic conscience of the Prime Minister because I have come to the regrettable conclusion that it does not exist but I can appeal to the democratic conscience of the House. I hope that the House in session when all of us are here does possess a certain conscience not the conscience of convenience but the conscience which will make them answerable to somebody someday. Therefore I should like to appeal to all those who are here to help us discuss the issue.... (*Interruptions*) I appeal to those of us over here who share with us something in common, that is the human soul, at least to permit a discussion of this issue on the floor of this House and not to run away from it. Why are the afraid of discussing it? They have got their President's rule.... (*Interruptions*)

These are the double standards we are talking about. It was the same people who said: no, no, when I said I wanted an adjournment motion and now they say they are not afraid. It is an amazing sort of situation because they saw, the Prime Minister put up her hand and say: we are not afraid of it. I hope you will permit the adjournment motion, Madam.... (*Interruptions*) I do not see why an adjournment motion against the Government cannot be welcomed by the Government to exonerate itself from the charge that is being made. Is it seriously suggested that the Government is going to lose? We know the massive mandate and the number of heads they have, which they can count at will. Why are they afraid?

Therefore I would like to appeal that these gentlemen accept the adjournment motion which I have tabled and in the failure of their accepting it, to hold elections as soon as possible within two or three months in Orissa. Therefore, Sir, I beg leave of you to permit this adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour of this motion may please rise in their seats.

[Mr. Speaker]

The number of members who are standing is 41. They are less than 50. So, leave is not granted. (*Interruptions*).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ERRATA TO "ECONOMIC SURVEY", 1972-1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): On behalf of Shri Y. B. CHAVAN, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the errate (Hindi and English versions) to the 'Economic Survey, 1972-73., [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4366|73].

AUDIT REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KANDLA PORT TRUST AND MADRAS PORT TRUST FOR 1970-71 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandal Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4367|73].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4368|73].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited Calcutta for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed to Library. See* No. LT-4369|73].

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADUITERATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4370|73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RAJASTHAN STATE AGTO INDUSTRIES, CORPORATION LTD., JAIPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

I beg to lay on the able—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 500(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972, under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4371|73]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (1)

of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4371|73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 9(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1973.

(ii) S.O 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4372/73.]

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notfication No. S.O. 289 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4373|73]

U.G.C. (DISQUALIFICATION, RETIREMENT AND CONDITIONS SERVICE OF MEMBERS), (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and conditions of service of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 12(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4374|73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 2139 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1972.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 2358 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August; 1972.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4375|73].

Proclamation, etc. in Relation to the State of Orissa

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of the order dated the 3rd March, 1973, made by the

[Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit]

President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 156(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March. 1973.

(3) A copy of the Report dated the 1st March, 1973 of the Governor of Orissa to the President.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4376/73].

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will it be circulated?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it will be circulated.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I beg to present the Seventy-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs relating to Financial Results and Earnings of the Railways included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71 Union Government (Railways).

13.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) For 1972-73.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the grave crisis facing the rubber growers in Kerala. The production of the tyre factories has been reduced drastically because of the power cut. So, the off take of natural rubber by the tyre factories is very much less. Now, only 50 per cent of the total production of rubber is consumed by the tyre factories. So, there is a glut in rubber in the market. Unfortunately, at such a time, the Government of India have sanctioned the import of natural rubber. So, I would like the Government to make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: He can talk to his friend the Minister and get a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The Law Minister will come on the 7th.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir. what about item No. 14-B?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would he like to speak after lunch?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will always bow down to the Chair. Here is a concrete example. The moment you say it, I obey it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to be satisfied with these minor concessions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This obedience is because of the lunch.

13.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MOTION RE: INCREASE IN PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House is alarmed and distressed at the continuous increase in prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities and the Government's failure to arrest the same."

We Indians are about the poorest in the world and we are getting poor to poorer every day. Yet, in this country, we have recorded the highest price rise in the world.

What do we see here? I quote:

"Prices have been rising since 1956. Between 1956-66, (Second and Third Plan period) the price level went up by 80 per cent. From 1960 till now, by another 56 per cent; in the past one year by 8 per cent. The increase in consumer prices is much more.

Refuting official explanation to the effect that prices are rising all over the world. This is true, but the world price level rose by about 40 per cent in the last 9 years while in India it went up by over 90 per cent. Moreover the impact of even 1 per cent. price increase in India is much greater than a 5 per cent increase in economically developed countries."

This is what the *Tribune* of July 29, 1972 says:

"International Labour Office data reveal that in July, 1971, the general price index had risen by 90 per cent in India;

"while the corresponding percentage for some other countries: were Kenya 18.6 Shri Lanka 29.5 Thailand 19.1, Iran 17, Maxico 28.4 and Pakistan 45.1....."

The figures for the developed countries reflect the same range:

"Canada 30.2, USA 32.4, Australia 32.5...."

The highest percentages abroad has been in Japan, i.e., 52.8. But that country's economy stands in a class apart.

So, Sir. the condition in this country has been really miserable.

What about wholesale price index? The index numbers of wholesale prices with base year 1961-62 being 100, have jumped, from 1962 to 1972, to 200.7 and given the same momentum, it is quite likely that, during the financial year 1972-73, the price rise would be of the order of 15 per cent, if not more—even exceeding the dubious record of 1966-67 when prices rose by something of the order of 14 per cent.

The second depressing feature of the price situation is that the usual post-harvest decline in prices was conspicuous by its absence. According to the Reserve Bank of India. the consumer price index for industrial workers, all-India, was 169 in 1965-66, and it was 254 in October 1972. This is also a fraud. Mr. Chavan is living in a fool's paradise, because he had given an assurance.

Here it is said:

"The assurance of the Finance Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan, today at the Congress Parliamentary Party general body meeting that the prices would show a downward trend in the next few weeks did not seem to satisfy many members ....." Is he not living in a fool's paradise?

This was on 12th August, 1972. I feel sorry for Mr. Chavan's ignorance.

Here the Food Minister's statement of 21st February 1973, says:

"After showing the usual seasonal fall during October-December, 1972, the prices of cereals have again shown an upward trend. The rise in the prices of coarse cereals has been particularly pronounced. The index of wholesale prices of cereals on 3rd February 1973 was higher than last year's corresponding index by 16.2 per cent."

[Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu]

This is such a silliest thing as this. Actually. every time, it has been a post-Budget feature. And today it is not less than 280 points compared to the base year that we have taken.

A survey conducted in 25 big cities shows this tremendous rise, without any exception, somewhere even 300 per cent., and there has been no sign of any effort on the part of the Government to arrest the deterioration, not to talk about improvement in the situation. *The Economic Times*, in a very interesting article, has said:

"Organisation of consumers interviewed appear to be alarmed at the seeming collusion between Government and the price racketeers...."

Mr. Chavan colluding with the monopolists.... (*Interruptions*).

"....for the Government seems to endorse the price increases effected by wholsalers and retailers."

It also says:

"Bread prices have increased in the city by 5 to 10 paise a loaf. Atta is dearer by 30 per cent than six months ago. Maida prices are higher by 40 per cent...."

It is much more than that.

"What is more distressing is that retail prices are rising out of all proportions to the increase in wholesale prices, eroding the income of the average consumer."

It also says:

"Three things stand out in the mind of the ordinary consumer. (1) He has no protection from the onslaught of the rising prices. (2) As in the case of milk' price are raised by the Government without a thought on the impact of the hike on the consumer. (3) The prices can be raised with impunity; as in the case of sugar which is in short supply but public distribution of which has been drastically cut and as in the case of cotton cloth prices of which have been raised despite sharp fall in the prices of cotton."

It also says:

"The Essential Commodities Act can be flouted as reflected by the fact that electric bulb prices are 10 to 20 per cent above the official price list.."

And this morning we have debated Mr K. C. Modi and how the blackmarketeers are protected and they are allowed to prosper. That is an example. It is strange that though there is actual shortage. you can get any quantity at a particular price.

If you go to the aspect of adulteration, you will be surprised that there are 32 artificial items which they mix, like vaseline, petroleum jelly which is very dangerous to your health in cooking oil, particularly, Dalda. I have got samples of of turmeric powder which is a mixture of soap stone and lead chromate. Even chilli powder is adulterated and even in children's toffee and sweets they mix soap stone. Atta is adulterated with powdered old and dried chappati and with dhal they are mixing seeds which are indigestible and they mix mineral oil with mustard oil which is causing all sorts diseases.

Now we have talked about this flour mill where one lakh quintals of wheat were found. Here, the Prime Minister speaks, 'Catch hold of the blackmarkeeters and hang them by the nearest lamp-post'. How hollow it sounds! You can judge it yourself. The Prime Minister's speech reminds me of that Pakistan economist—Makbool Haque. She has been badly let down. It seems that she did not know what she was talking about.

Her speech made earlier, according to the *Hindustan Times*, attributed the price rise to inflation:

"I am told that prices have shown some decline...."

And this is 13th July 1972:

"....and I expect them to come down further."

"She said price rise was not peculiar to India. There was hardly any country in the world where the prices had not risen. She maintained that in a developing economy, certain amount of price rise was inevitable. What the Government could do and was trying to do was to see that the poorer sections were assured of their basic needs at fair prices."

You can understand what a cheap joke it is.

The Indian Express has very rightly said:

"The Prime Minister seems to derive some sort of comfort from the fact that prices are showing an upward trend in many parts of the world. That prices are also rising in Timbucto is poor consolation for the Indian householder who has to pay more for almost everything he needs to buy. Moreover, it is not clear how inflation in America or Britain has raised the price of eggs in India by 13 per cent and that of milk by 8 per cent in a single week. Mrs. Gandhi attributed this to seasonal factors. Considering that prices have been rising in and out of season and that they never come back in their original level, the lean season in this country would seem to last the whole year."

That is the position.

The Prime Minister's speech in the current Budget session was devoid of any truth. She has misled the House She has said:

"The other matter of great concern to us is that the rise in prices of food. A situation of shortfall in agricultural production has been exploited and a psychology of scarcity has been created...."

Now, I want to ask in that connection the hon. Prime Minister through Mr. Chavan how without her connivance this could have happened? Is it not a surrender to the monopolists? If we produced less, we will eat less but why prices are rising so speedily. 'A psychology of scarcity has been created.' By whom? The Congress Ministers made forecasts of scarcity to help hoarders and black-marketeers. *The Economic and Political Weekly* has rightly said that if we have such Ministers who say such things, why do you need black-marketeers to give us price hike in the country?

The crux of the thing is a complete surrender by this Government to the monopolists and this is being done in return to the services rendered. Which idiot in this country or in this House will believe that the monopolists have been paying Mrs. Gandhi and her Party liberally to bring socialism and to commit suicide. The scare was created by arrrangement and by scarcity fore-casters and the Food Ministry also by creating hopes in the minds of the people and by talking about the myth of green revolution.

Around the 9th or 10th August last year the Food Minister said that the shortfall will be to the tune of 15 million tonnes. The Finance Minister and the Planning Minister said—I am quoting *Indian Express*:

"The Chief Ministers who have assembled here to consider the question of the take-over of the foodgrains trade, heard the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, outline the grim nature of the food situation which the Planning Minister, Mr. D. P. Dhar, thought might

[Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu]

warrant a reduction in the quantum of the issue of foodgrains where informal rationing is in force."

Mr. Chavan, you are creating a scare in the minds of the people to give benefit to othe hoarders and the black-marketeers. How do they help? Take for example, how the Government of India has been helping these big producers, hoarders and black-marketeers and profiteers?

Let us take the case of sugar. From the very beginning at the recovery stage they have been stealing with the connivance of the Government. At the recovery stage, they have been biding undershowing to the extent of 20 per cent and the Government had posted Excise Inspectors and they also fixed their monthly bribe which was Rs. 2000 so that they could shut their eyes when the actual recovery which was 10.4 per cent could be shown by them as 9.4 per cent and later on the Government has become a great believer of the monopolists and sugar tycoons and I have also stated it before and there has been no contradiction, that they have paid not less than Rs. 8.6 crores in the last elections. They were allowed to do so under the self assessment scheme. How pious are our tycoons in the minds of the people?

I come to the pre-decontrolled figure of 1971—this is done very recently. They were allowed Rs. 1800 per a metric tonne of 1700 kg and the production was to the extent of 34 lakhs tonnes and out of it, 65 per cent is the levy sugar and the balance 35 per cent plus the hidden production by undershowing the recovery of 15 per cent and that makes it 50 out of 115. On the levy sugar also there is a hidden profit which gives them about Rs. 24 crores a year. The *Deccan Herald* has very rightly mentioned that by conservative estimates in one year the sugar tycoons were allowed to make about Rs. 200 crores. It has rightly pointed out:

> "The sugar mills have not worked in the national interests and their activities have in the last one year earned them, according to a conservative computation, over Rs. 200 crores by what is euphemistically called market sale of sugar. That this is considered exploitation of the people in their distress none would doubt. But what is shocking is inactivity of the Government . . ."

Of course, for consideration.

> " . . . There have been repeated appeals, threats and pleas made to the sugar industrialists not to profiteer on the one side and also mulet the cane growers on the other by depressin recovery rates of the cane. More than a mere suspicion exists in public mind that such activities openly conducted and acquiesced in by the administration could not have happened unless there is official connivance at higher levels."

I am charging Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan and his Government that they have been conniving with these tycoons to allow them to plundur the common man and get a share out of it for thmeselves. I have mentioned once before, and I do not want to go very further, that this Rs. 8.64 crores brought them this opportunity. The money went to the *bahujis*, there are many *bahujis* in the country, ruling the country, receiving money and finally this money finds its way into the party funds. I do not want to talk about the treasurer of the Congress Party who has been piously defending the interest of Ms. Modi this morning, who had hoarded one lakh quintals of wheat to sell it at Rs. 400 a quintal while he had purchased it at Rs. 80 a quintal.

In spite of this, Government have paid a subsidy to the sugar industry to the tune of Rs. 70.13 crores during the period 1961—76. I am afraid I do not have the figures after that. My source is the Reserve Bank's survey.

Then, we come to procurement. Look at procurement. Because big people must be allowed to buy and hoard, and big jotdars must be allowed to sell their stuff at their price, therefore, they must be given enough freedom to obstruct procurement. The *Times of India* says:

> "Till now, hardly 1.5 million tonnes of rice have been procured, and if existing trends are any indication, aggregate procurement is unlikely to exceed 2.3 mililon tonnes. The position in coarse grains is much worse, and even 1.50 lakhs tonnes of these grains are not expected to be procured over the entire country, despite the fact that their output, even in the difficult years, will be around 16 to 17 million tonnes. The failure to procure in a year, when the demand of the public distribution system is enormously increased, should be described as what is colossal administrative debacle. The failure to procure, is, therefore, essentially the failure of the political and administrative will. None of the Chief Ministers seemingly wants to alienate those elements in the countryside which constitute their hard core of support, namely the surplus farmers and proprietors. There have been other failures too.".

That is the position, and that is how they are allowing blood-suckers to prosper and go unpunished, and that is how they are being encouraged. I shall go further to show this.

Again, what happened to the Food Corporation scandal? We want to know whether a reorganisation has been done, and what steps have been taken against those offenders and culprits who have been bungling with the Food Corporation's money? I know a lot of money went to the party funds. There had been a report published by the West Bengal Government—Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi will know this—which was a confidential report which was out only about two days ago. It is the Report of the Committee on Quality Control on Foodgrains. It says that even if 10 per cent of the total value of Rs. 210 crores be considered as stolen, the figure comes to Rs. 21 crores. Still why do they go unpunished? Where did they market the tsolen product? We want answers from Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan these questions here and now.

There has been failure in rationing in Bombay and Calcutta, and it has been drastically reduced and black-marketing has ben encouraged, and modified rationing, in fact, has stopped.

The Agriculture Ministry has a cell called sugar and Dalda cell. I know that there are people who are on the pay-roll of firms like Hindustan Levers and others. There is a man called Jain; we want to know the value of his assets, and we want to know if Government will institute an inquiry through the CBI and find out how well they have prospered. After all, at the end of everything comes the ruling party, above all, the fountain-head, not the shadows but the substance of it.

Then, I come to the pro-monopoly fiscal misdeeds. The *Economic Review* had very rightly said: about monetary developments and credit policies:

> "During the last few years, money supply with the public has been growing at an accelerated rate, the annual rate of increase in money supply having risen from 10.8 per cent in 1969-70 to 11.1 per cent in 1970-71 and further to 12.9 per cent in 1971-72. At the same time, the growth of real national output has witnessed a declaration. The annual rate of growth declined from 7.3 per ment in 1969-70 to 4.6 per cent in 1970-71 and is estimated to have declined still further to less than 2 per cent in 1971-72.".

As a consequence the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply in the economy has tended to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

widen. The analysis of the monetary data reveals that in 1969-70 the major exparsionary influence on money supply emanated from the country's balance of payments transactions and the increase in the net bank credit of the commercial sector."

It is a creation, it is the misdeed of the government itself.

About deficit financing in 1969-70 the actual was Rs. 46 crores; in 1970-71 the actual was 285 crores; in 1971-72 the actual was Rs. 385 crores. In 1972-73 the budget estimate was Rs. 251 crores but then through the back-door a revised estimate was made of Rs. 550 crores. It did not include the overdrafts given to the States which ran to Rs. 400 crores. So, the total deficit financing was Rs. 971 crores which Mr. Chavan skillfully hid from public eyes.

The credit policies are equally disastrous. There is no coordination with the object of price control. The Reserve Bank of India has failed and there should be a thorough probe immediately of the activities of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is supposed to control fiscal measures of this country and put a check on prices but it has failed to do so. They have created big buildings and only God knows how much money has been wasted. What is their performance? We want to have a thorough probe into the activities of the Reserve Bank of India.

Now, I take up selective credit control and credit squeeze. I want to ask what is the performance. What is the outcome? What have you derived out of it and what is your trick? You talk about credit squeeze. You do it in a blanket way. You grant it to tycoons dealing in sugar, textiles, etc. You cut on the one side and he switches the money to the other, and as such your whole purpose is defeated. This is your policy. What about indirect taxation? You have said after taking all these changes into consideration the overall—how evasive you are Mr. Chavan—budgetary deficit will still be Rs. 550 crores. This figure excludes Rs. 421 crores loans to States for clearance of over-drafts. Now I come to indirect taxation. How it has grown and the disadvantage of it is that it spirals down multiplying itself by leaps and bounds on the common man. The rich are spared. For 1966-67 your direct taxes are 58.72 crores and in 1967-68 it was 5 crores whereas the indirect taxes were 42.79 and 67.71 crores respectively. 1968-69 the direct taxes were Rs. 10 crores and the indirect taxes 55.73 crores. In 1969-70 the direct taxes were 13.50 crores whereas the indirect taxes were Rs. 108.84 crores. In 1970-71 the direct taxes were Rs. 13.75 crores whereas the indirect taxes were Rs. 153.41 crores. In 1971-72 the direct taxes were Rs. 27 crores and the indirect taxes 174.35 crores. As regards the 1972-73 and 1973-74 the budget estimates are 16.5 and 18.6 crores respectively whereas the indirect taxes are Rs. 155.1 crores and 273.57 crores.

In support of what I have said just now. I quote from the *Illustrated Weekly*:

> "In India, for example, there appears to have been in recent years a distinct shift of income in favour of the rich farmers, traders, smugglers, speculators, contractors and propertied classes at the expense of the rest of the community (more particularly at the expense of the fixed income classes and weaker elements). And since India's rate of growth of output has slackened, the considerable shifts in relative prices accentuated income inequalities and social tension besides eroding money value and impairing incentives to save and invest".

Then about unproductive expenditure? How is it going up? In 1950-51 under Administratives Services, it is nil; police Rs. 3 crores, debt services nil. In 1963-64, Administrative services Rs. 77.37 crores, police Rs. 25.07

crores, foreign debt services Rs. 278.35 crores. Look at the budget estimate for 1973-74. We do not know what is actually in store for us. Administrative services expenditure Rs. 279.44, police Rs. 124.37 crores, debt services Rs. 834.85 crores. Money raised from the common man in the form of additional taxation is being diverted to unproductive and non-plan expenditure mainly to strengthen the bureaucratic and police machinery in the country so that the ruling classes are protected.

Let us take the example of defence expenditure. Shri Chavan claimed to be holding the defence budget. But in the last two years, he has spent Rs. 200 crores every year more than what he had promised. How does he expect to hold the price line when the price of everything is going up for the maintenance of the defence services, for the maintenance of the police? Accommodation costs more, uniform will cost more, food will cost more because you are required to give a certain amount of calories to keep the soldier in trim. He is no magician who can say that these will be procured at fixed prices to suit his convenience.

I come to the final item. Here is an abstract from a beautiful editorial in the *Hindustan Times*:

> "Underlying the crisis is surely the very poor economic management, indecision and drift for which the Government must squarely own responsibility".

On top of this, the rampant corruption, both collective and individual, money collections by the political party from the tycoons and monopolists promising them the opportunity to plunder the common working man, is working at the root of it. For every item of plunder, the monopolists have been made to pay money to the coffers of the ruling party, namely, the Indian National Congress, no doubt in return, to consolidate themselves politically, to remain in power and to fill their own pockets, they have surrendered to the monopolists and driven the common man who earns his livelihood at the cost of his sweat and blood to utter desperation and distress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That this House is alarmed and distressed at the continuous increase in prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities and Government's failure to arrest the same."

डा० कैलास (बम्बई–दक्षिण)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के पहले कि मैं इस अहम और गहन प्रश्न पर अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखूं मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु तथा प्रोफेसर समर गुहा को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सभासदों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए तो मौका दिया ही लेकिन सरकार को भी कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए क्या क्या उपाय किये हैं सदन के सामने रखने का भी उन्होंने मौका दिया । मैं चाहता था कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु अपने भाषण में राजनीति को न ला कर कांग्रेस पार्टी या सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के विरुद्ध बात न करते हुए किन किन उपायों से कीमतें रोकी जा सकती हैं उस पर अगर कुछ विचार प्रकट किये होते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । इस में कोई शक नहीं ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने रिजर्व बैंक से लेकर मार्केट में होर्डर्स की परिभाषा और उन को बुरा भला यह सब कुछ कहा लेकिन कहीं भी अपने भाषण में उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि क्या ऐसे कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए जिन से अब कीमतें न बढ़ें या स्थिर हो जायं या उन का रुख घटने की तरफ हो जाय । मैं जिस प्रकार इस प्रश्न को समझ पाया हूं या मैं समझता हूं कि 1967 के शायद सारे संसार में इस प्रकार का एक वातावरण पैदा हुआ है कि सभी देशों में

[डा० कैलास]

रोजमर्रा के काम में आने वाली चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने भी कुछ आंकड़े सभा सदन के सामने पेश किये और मैं भी कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूं । उन से यह सिद्ध हो जायगा कि चाहे विकसित देश हो या विकासशील देश हों उन में किस तरह से मूल्य बढ़े हैं ये आंकड़े 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 और 1971 के हैं । इस से साफ जाहिर होगा कि जितनी कीमतें और देशों में बढ़ी हैं चाहे वह विकसित देश हों चाहे विकासशील देश हों, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सफल नीतियों के कारण कीमतों की वृद्धि में भारत का नम्बर उन में सब से आखिरी है । समय तो थोड़ा सा लगेगा लेकिन मैं एक मिनट में थोड़े से आंकड़े उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप के सामने रख देना चाहता हूं । मैं फ्रांस का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं । अगर हम इन्डेक्स नम्बर आफ होलसेल प्राइसेस 1963 का 100 मान कर चलें तो फ्रांस में 19.6 परसेंट प्राइस राइज 1971 तक में हुआ है । फ्रांस में 1967 में इंडस्ट्रियल प्राडक्ट्स में 106.3 और फार्म प्राडक्ट्स में, जिस में गेहूं, चावल, दाल वगैरह सब आता है, 104.6 प्राइस इंडेक्स था । 1968 में इंडस्ट्रियल प्राडक्ट्स में 104.6 और फार्म प्राडक्ट्स में 108.0 था । 1969 में 115.8 और 116.0 हो गया । 1970 में 124.0 और 123.0 यह इंडेक्स था । इसी प्रकार 1971 में इंडस्ट्रियल प्राडक्ट्स में 127.1 हो गया और उस के फार्म प्राडक्ट्स के आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं न्यूजीलैंड का देना चाहता हूं । 1967 में 1106.9, 1968 में 114.9, 1969 में 121.0, 1970 में 127.1 तथा 1971 में 137.1 होलसेल प्राइसेज का इंडेक्स था । अगर हम परसेंटेज आफ प्राइस राइज बीटवीन 1967 और 1971 निकालें तो वह 28.3 परसेंट आता है न्यूजीलैंड का ।

इसी तरह यूनाइटेड किंगडम का भी देखें तो 1967 में 107.5, 1968 में 117.3, 1969 में 121.4, 1970 में 126.0 और 1971 में 132.4 प्राइस इंडेक्स था । अर्थात् 23.2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि मूल्यों में हुई है ये वृद्धि 1967 से 1971 के बीच में हुई है ।

यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स के भी मैं आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूं लेकिन उस में समय लगेगा । इसलिए सिर्फ वृद्धि की परसेंटेज देना चाहूंगा । वहां 13.9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि मूल्यों में हुई है 1967 और 1971 के बीच में । अर्जेन्टाइना में 88.1 प्रतिशत, ब्राजील में 120.0 प्रतिशत और हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ देखें तो उसके आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइस इंडेक्स था 1967 में 154.0, 1968 में 153.0, 1969 में 156.0, 1970 में 166.0 तथा 1971 में 172.0 इस प्रकार से यह प्राइस इंडेक्स रहा है । इसका मतलब यह है कि भारत में मूल्य वृद्धि 11.7 प्रतिशत होलसेल कीमतों में हुई है ।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह क्यों हुआ ? एक तो चीजों का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है और दूसरे हमारी जनसंख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है । लेकिन मैंने इस दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से सोचने का प्रयत्न किया है । संसार में जिस प्रकार पहले सरस्वती का राज्य था अर्थात् बुद्धि का जिस प्रकार राज्य था आज उसके स्थान पर लक्ष्मी राज्य कर रही है जिन्हें हम मोनोपोली हाउसेज कहें या लक्ष्मीपति कहें या जिनके हाथ में पास फाइनेंशियल इकानामिक पावर हैं ऐसे लोग राज्य कर रहे हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में वर्ल्ड फिनामिनन के हिसाब से अगर लक्ष्मी का राज्य हटाकर, बुद्धि का राज केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार में रहे तो लक्ष्मी की कीमत घटानी शुरू होगी लक्ष्मी जल्दी पैदा करने के जो तरीके हैं और इन लोगों ने अब तक जो तरीका अपनाया हुआ है ब्लैक-मार्किटिंग करके होर्डिंग करके अण्डर या ओवर इन्वा-

इसिंग से जो रुपया कमाया जाता है उस पर अगर पूरा अंकुश लगे तब भी मूल्यों में अन्तर पड़ सकेगा। लक्ष्मी की कीमत घटाना कोई आसान काम नही है क्या इसी-लिये सरकार को डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करना पड़ रहा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब जरूर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के बारे में यह कहे कि ओवर-ड्राफ्टिंग राज्य सरकारों ने किया था उसका उन्होंने बजट में कोई जिक्र नही किया है ....

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हान : जिक्र किया है।

डा० कैलास : आपने जिक्र किया है। इसीलिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि जो बात वित्त मंत्री ने कही है उसको भी झुठलाना और जो नहीं कही है उसको तो झुठलाना इनका काम है। पर इस प्रकार बात करने से क्या फायदा है ?

इसलिये मैं कह रहा था कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इन धनपतियों का जिन्होंने राज्य सरकारों पर प्रभाव डाला हुआ है, केन्द्र सरकार पर प्रभाव डाला हुआ है, जिन्होंनें राजनीति को अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश की है, जब तक उनका सम्मान नही घटेगा तब तक कीमतें घटना कठिन है। रिपब्लिक-डे पर मैं देखता हूं मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट होने के नाते मुझे एक खण्ड में बैठने का मौका मिलता है लेकिन जब मैं न असेम्बली में था और न लोक सभा में था तो मुझे मालूम नहीं मेरा नम्बर कहां आता, चाहे मैं कितना ही अच्छा सोशल-वर्कर क्यों न होऊं। लेकिन जिस आदमी को केद हो चुकी है, जो जेल गया है उसको फ्रन्ट रो और सैकण्ड रो में बैठे हुये देखा गया है। हम चाहे जितनी सोश-लिज्म की बात करें, लेकिन जब भी हमारी राज्य सरकारों या केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से रिपब्लिक-डे या 15 अगस्त के जल्से होते हैं, वहां धनवालों को, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स को, डिफाल्टर्स को, जिन्होंने जनता और सरकार को धोखा देने का काम किया है उनको सम्मान दिया जाता रहेगा तब तक धन की ख्याति घटेगी नहीं। हमें इस वातावरण को बदलना है तथा जब तक उत्पादन को नही बढ़ायेंगे, जनसंख्या को नहीं घटायेंगे तब तक यह मूल्य वृद्धि का मामला जल्दी सुलझने वाला नही है।

फिर भी मुझे कुछ बातें आपके सामने ऐसी रखनी पड़ेंगी जिन से यह जाहिर हो जाएगा कि इस देश में 11.9 प्रतिशत जो बढ़ा है, वह कही और ज्यादा बढ़ जाता इतना न बढ़ता, अगर ये विपत्तियां हमारे सामने नहीं आतीं। यदि हमारे सामने 90 लाख या एक करोड़ रिफ्यूजी न आते और उनको खाना न खिलाना पड़ता जिसका असर आज होने जा रहा है तो शायद यह 11.9 प्रतिशत घटकर केवल प्रतिशत ही होता। अगर 14 दिन का पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हम पर न थोपा जाता। तो शायद यह घट कर 10 प्रतिशत के बजाय 8 प्रतिशत ही रह जाता। सूखा न पड़ता तो यह 6 प्रतिशत होता।

असली कारण मैं ऐसा मानता हूं—जिसके बारे में अब कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, पहलें नही उठाये गये, इसका मुझे दुःख है इर्रीगेशन का—जब हम यह जानते हैं कि देश में इस वर्ष वर्षा किसी हिस्से में नही आती है कहीं ज्यादा आ जाती है। इस बात का ज्ञान होते हुये भी हमने माइनर-इर्रीगेशन स्कीम और मीडियम इर्रीगेशन स्कीम पर पूरा ध्यान नही दिया। यह भारी गलती है। हो सकता है कि हमें ऐसा मालूम न था कि हमारे मेजर

[डा० कैलास]

प्रोजेक्ट जिससे बिजली का उत्पादन होने वाला है, तथा सिंचाई के लिये पानी मिलने वाला है, उनमें देर लगेगी या वे समय पर धोखा दे जायेंगे । लेकिन अब हम ऐसी गलती नहीं करें तो ठीक होगा ।

इतना ही नही सारे संवार के लिये आल वर्ल्ड हैल्थ आर्गेनाइजेशन भी यह सोच रही है कि संसार की जनसंख्या इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है और खाने का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है---इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान किया जाय । आज सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट ही इस पर विचार नही कर रही है, पर सारा संसार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं अब मैं थोड़ा सा उनको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । अगर एक चीज का दाम बढ़ता है तो उसके साथ दूसरी चीजों के भी दाम बढ़ जाते हैं । जैसे बजट में एक चीज पर कर लगाया गया है, लेकिन दूध पर तो कर नहीं लगाया गया साग-सब्जी पर तो कर नहीं लगाया गया, परन्तु उसके दाम भी बढ़ गये । फलों पर तो कर नहीं लगाया गया लेकिन फलों के दाम भी बढ़ गये । यह भावनात्मक वृद्धि है । इस प्रकार के जो दाम बढ़ते हैं उनको रोकने के लिये दूसरा उपाय हमें ने इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन पर भी पूरा ध्यान देना होगा । इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में जो हमारी आवश्यक चीजें हैं जिनके कारण हमारे उत्पादन में कमी आ रही है वें हैं: लोहा और सीमेंट । फर्टीलाइजर का भी इसमें महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । अपने छोटे कारखानों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये ताकि ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके, देश की गरीबी दूर हो सके उसके लिये जरूरी है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये जिससे उनको बेसिक चीजें मिल सकें । आज उनके न मिलने से दूसरी चीजों के भावों पर असर पड़ता है । इसलिए इण्डस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट को सुधारने के लिये इस बजट में जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनका असर जरूर पडेगा । जिस समय मैं बजट पर बोलूंगा उस समय मैं कुछ ज्यादा फैक्ट्स आपके सामने रखूंगा---उस समय मैं आपको बतलाऊंगा कि हमने कारपोरेट सेक्टर पर कर क्यों नहीं लगाया, अल्कोहल पर कर क्यों नही लगाया, डवेलपमेंन्ट रिबेट को क्यों आज ढकेल दिया, लेकिन इतना जरूर समझ लेना चाहिये कि इस समय जो कदम उठाये गये हैं वे ठीक हैं । यह देखना है कि 11.7 का जो राइज हुआ है वह कम हो गया नहीं ?

जो सब से बड़ा कदम इस समय उठाया गया है---वह है होल-सेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लेना । पहले नहीं किया यह हमारी सब से बड़ी गलती हुई थी, जिस को अब सुधारा गया है और में यह चाहता हूं कि हमारी श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और अपोजीशन के सभी साथी इस कार्य में हमारा हाथ बटायें ताकि हम इस काम में सफल हो सके । होल-सेल-डीलरशिप में राज्य सरकारें और सरकार केन्द्र किस तरह से सफल हो कर आम जनता को राहत पहुंचा सकें, इस में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को लग जाना चाहिए ।

में यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि "लांचिग आफ ए मेसिव एमर्जेन्सी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम" ---सरकार की ओर से

चालू किया गया है। इसी तरह से "स्टेपिंग-अप रिलीजेज आफ फूडग्रेन्ज फ्राम दि फेयर-प्राइसशाप्स" का काम भी शुरू हो गया है। इन कदमों से कीमतें स्थिर होंगी। अभी बम्बई की फेअर प्राइस शाप्स की बात कही, गई है। वहां पर अन्न का थोड़ा कवान्टम यद्यपि घटा दिया गया है, पर हर गरीब आदमी को, हर मिडिल क्लास आदमी को राशन मिल रहा है। में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी को बतलाना चाहता हूं—आपने अभी होर्डस का जिक्र किया —इसहाउस में भी ऐसे लोग हो सकते है जिन्होंने एक-एक बोरी, दो-दो बोरी, पांच-पांच बोरी अपने घर में जमा कर के रख ली हो कि शायद कल अच्छा अनाज मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। बहुत से लोगों को यह भय रहता है कि आज जो गेहूं हमें राशन से मिलता है या जो चावल मिलता है, शायद कल न मिले, इस लिए वे दो-दो, चार-चार बोरियों को होर्डिंग कर लेते हैं, इस तरह की होर्डिंग से करोड़ों बोरियां होर्ड हो सकती हैं, इस लिए मैं जनता से भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप विश्वास रखिए, आप को सब चीजें मिलेंगी, चाहे तेल हो, आटा हो, चावल हो, गेहूं हो, सब आप को मिलेगा। इन चिजों की होर्ड करने की जरूरत नहीं है, होर्ड करने से उन के दाम बढ़ेगे क्योंकि वस्तुयें कम हो जायेंगी।

एक विशेष बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं—पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में थोड़ी सी सूचना दी है कि इस के लिए उन्होंने कोई प्रपोजल नहीं रखी है, लेकिन शायद कुछ और डालना पड़ेगा या थोड़ा डेफिसिट और बढ़ेगा। अगर हमें इस संकड़ी को तोड़ना है, इस सर्किल को तोड़ना है तो आप जो पैसा बढ़ायें, जो डीयरनेस एलाउन्स बढ़ायें, उस को कपड़े या अनाज के रूप में दीजिए या ग्रेच्यूटी या प्रोविडेंट फंड में जमा करवायें। आप अपने कर्मचारियों से कहिये कि यह जो एलाउन्स आपका बढ़ रहा है, इस से आप इतना कपड़ा फलां फलां फेअर शाप्स से साल भर में ले सकेंगे। हो सकता है कि आप यह कहें कि यह प्रेक्टिकल नहीं है या नौकर वर्ग नहीं मंजूर करेगा। कुछ महीनों पहले प्रक्टिकल तो होल-सेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लेना भी नहीं था, बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन को भी प्रेक्टिकल पहले नहीं माना था, जिन चीजों के लिए हम कल तक कहा करते थे कि प्रेक्टिकल नहीं हैं, लेकिन आज वे सब प्रेक्टिकल बन गई हैं। जब आप इस स्कीम को लागू करना चाहेंगे तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि आप का जो नौकरवर्ग है, वह कभी भी इस में अड़चन पैदा नहीं करेगा। उसे आप मकान के किरायों का कुछ हिस्सा दीजिए, खाने और कपड़े की जो चीजे हैं उन्हे कपड़े और खाने की चीजों के रूप में दीजिए, तथा समझाइये कि इसमें देश को लाभ होगा। आम जनत को लाभ होगा। कारण साफ है कि अगर आप ज्यादा कैश देंगे तो उससे पर्चेजिंग पावर बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए जो डेफिसिट बढ़ेगा तथा उससे जो पर्चेजिंग पावर बढ़ना बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे दुख है हम सब कामन मैन की बात करते हैं लेकिन आप जाकर देख लीजिए सिनमाज में—मैं उनके विरुद्ध नहीं बोल रहा हूं—आप देखेंगे कि चार रुपए का टिकट ले कर खड़े हुए हैं सोने की घड़ी बांधे हुए और ट्रांजिस्टर सेट लिए हुए कौन लोग हैं। सिनेमा पर खर्च करने के लिए पैसा आ जाता है लेकिन अगर दो पैसे शुगर में या कपड़े में बढ़ जाते हैं तो शोर मच जाता है। मैं कोई विरोध में नहीं बोल रहा हूं। में कहता हूं अच्छा है इन्टरटेंनमेंट के लिए जाना चाहिए लेकिन हमें सोचना चाहिए कि सिर्फ शोर मचाने से क्या प्राइसिज रुक जायेगी, बात करने से क्या प्राइसेज रूक जायेगी। हमें तो इसके लिए कांस्ट्रक्टिव सजेश्चन्स देने चाहिएं जैसे टयूबवैल्स और वैल्स खुदवाये जायें, नहरें बनवाई जायें, माइनर इरीगेशन का प्रबंध हो और सरकार ने एग्री-कल्चर का जो इमरजैंसी का प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसको कसे पूरा किया जाय। में मानता हूं चीजों के दाम अवश्य बढ़े हैं जिसके लिए हमें भी अफसोस है, वित्त मंत्री जी को भी

[डा० कैलास]

अफसोस है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी अफसोस है लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ने न पाये तो उसके लिए लोकमत बना कर होर्डर्स को ठीक करें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I do not know whether the same irony will overtake the fate of our country, as it happened after the last adjournment motion on price rise that we had in this House in last August. During the last six months the price has been shooting up. Today the situation has become so terrible that if you pay five paise to a beggar, immediately he requests for 20 or 25 paise saying that otherwise he cannot get even a piece of bread. In every house today the poor husbands are facing the blood-shot eyes of their wives because they are not in a position to provide two square meals a day to the children within their budgets. Satistically speaking, 65 per cent of our people are not in a position to provide two square meals to their family members or children due to the abnormal price rise. I do not want to go into the details. I want to say only this that the profession of the government about price stability remains as illusive as the 'Will-o-the-wisp'.

The Bangladesh refugees and the drought may have a marginal effect on price rise, but in reality it is the continuous process arising out of the wrong policies of the government for the last 25 years. Price rise in a developing economy is inevitable to a certain extent. But due to a reckless policy of money supply, deficit financing, non-developmental expenditure, indirect taxation, failure to tackle the parallel economy of black money and allied factors, the price has now exceeded all limits of the bearable capacity of the community. According to government statistics, 22 crores of our people are living below the poverty level. But if the misleading statistical practice of counting the national income in terms of national average is taken into consideration, about 67 per cent of the Indian people suffer from the minimum need of purchasing capacity.

Instead of trying to create a mirage of confidence in holding the price line, the people should be told bluntly about the reality of the situation that price rise is inevitable and perhaps the worst is yet to come as a result of the drought. Government should try to prepare the mind of the people to face the grim reality of the situation and make efforts to mitigate as much as possible their miseries to avoid greater frustration and wider tension among the people.

Before dealing with some of the issues involved in relation to price rise, I want to make a few concrete suggestions about long-term and short-term policies that the government should follow.

The curve of deficit financing is so steeply upward that up till now, during the last four Plans, about Rs. 3,270 crores in total of deficit financing has been made. In addition to that, the pressure of about Rs. 7,000 crores of black money is there. Out of the proposed Rs. 6,615 crores of resources mobilisation in the Fifth Plan, half of it will come from indirect taxation on the common people. It is, therefore, inevitable that the price rise will continue and the purchasing power of the common man will face continuous erosion. Unless the Planning Minister has any magic wand in his hand, it will be fantastic to presume that during the terminal year of the Fifth Plan deficit financing will he reduced to zero.

To salvage the situation out of the worst possibility, the Government could adopt the following long-term measures. The money supply should be strictly balanced with the productive capacity to assimilate it. Deficit financing accordingly should be rigorously curtailed. Non-developmental expenditure which is now disproportionately high should be progressively curbed. Black money or parallel economy of the black-marketeers should be drastically dealt with according to the recommendations of the Wanchoo

Committee even if need be by adopting the policy of demonetisation. Wage-rise must be regulated and coordinated by providing essential commodities at controlled price. The consumption of upper echelon should be severely cut and the consumption capacity of the lower deciles should be increased by increasing their purchasing capacity by giving them necessary employment or providing other income inlets. All round austerity of non-essential consumption should be mercilessly pursued. Production of consumer goods should be given greater importance. Corruption at all levels must be wiped out taking deterrent measures. Agricultural and industrial production should be assured by developing a new technique of management-labour relation and assuring a remunerative price to the agricultural producer and enforcing minimum wage for the agricultural labour. Easy credit facility and fertiliser distribution should be guaranteed to cultivators by making necessary institutional changes in the distributive policy as also for its machinery.

About the short-term measures, to deal with abnormal price-rise and misery of the common people, the Government has taken a decision to take over wholesale foodgrains trade and embark upon an agricultural crash programme. For this, it is necessary that buffer-stock should be enlarged, if need be, by import of more than 2 million tonnes of foodgrains to effectively deal with the scarcity psychology of the hoarders as well as of the consumer.

Wholesale trade of coarse cereal should be taken over by the Government. The Government should take over wholesale stock of sugar, and vanaspati. The production of edible coconut oil for cooking purposes should be given importance, because the price of coconut has not shot up so much.

The wholesale trade of foodgrains, both wheat and rice, should be quickly taken over by the Government and necessary procurement and distributive machinery should be geared up as expeditiously as possible. The procurement and distributive systems should be separated and controlled by the Central and State Food Ministries. The fair price shops should distribute foodgrains, coarse cereals, edible oil, sugar and other food articles. The rural-urban imbalance of distribution of fair-price shops should be removed. It has been said that the number of fair price shops has been increased from 1,20,000 to 1,58,000. I may ask one question: How many of the new fair price shops have been opened in rural areas? So, the rural-urban imbalance of distribution of fair price shops should be removed by opening a larger number of fair price shops in rural areas so that the urban-rural ratio in regard to fair price shops may be 40 : 60.

Cotton price and textile price, which are showing hopeful signs of price stability, should be rigorously controlled and coarse textiles should be distributed on ration cards.

16 hrs.

Uniform distribution of yarn to 75 lakhs of handloom weavers should be quickly assured.

Minimum wage policy for 27 million landless labour and other partial agricultural labour numbering 50.2 per cent of the agricultural population, who own less than one acre of land, should be quickly enforced to ensure increased purchasing power for the poorest rural community.

Drastic measures should be taken to minimise the current loss of about 26 per cent of foodgrains in storage stage, as also during the process of transport and procurement so that the estimated incidental expenditure of Rs. 77 per ton of foodgrains can be reduced to minimum.

Statutory Consumers Councils, with representatives from cooperatives, trade unions, agricultural labour

[Shri Samar Guha]

unions, consumers and all national political parties should be formed at all levels, from the Block to the State, to develop consumers' resistance movement on the one hand and to work as watch-dog committees to stop hoarding, profiteering and corruption in fair price shops and outside.

Procurement Advisory Committees should be formed at Block level to ensure remunerative prices to the cultivators by checking malpracies by procurement agencies.

Many procurement agencies identify some wheat the second grade, but whenever something is given to them, immediately it becomes the first grade wheat!

All Party Food Councils, from Block to State level, should be formed to keep watch on food storage and look into the problems of supply and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities on the one hand and for ensuring smooth and timely credit facilities and distribution of fertilisers to the agriculturists.

Moratorium should be declared on realization of agricultural, fertiliser, flood, drought and other loans for two years.

A Central team should be formed to ensure regular road and rail transport for foodgrains and other essential commodities.

An Ordinance should be issued immediately providing for deterrent punishment to the hoarders of, and black-marketeers on foodgrains and other essential commodities and to stop malpractices in fair price shops.

Price rise has become a continuous process, except during the short period of the First Plan, due to bungling of the economic policy by the Government. Price rise during the Second Plan was 35 per cent, during the Third Plan 31 per cent, and during the two years of Plan Holiday 24 per cent; in the first three years of the Fourth Plan, the compound rate of increase in price has been 4.1 per cent. The wholesale price of foodgrains from 3rd February, 1973 is higher by 16.2 per cent than the corresponding period a year before.

A bad doctor who fails either to diagnose the ills of his patient or to prescribe the recipe correctly, finds many pleas to cover his incapacity. Similarly, the Government is trying to find the Bangladesh refugees issue and the drought as the two alibi for the current price rise.

The people paid the Bangladesh levy and the Government also received foreign aid to meet the expenditure on Bangladesh refugees. It will be too tenuous a proposition to suggest that the Bangladesh refugees caused supply of extra money, causing deficit financing and consequential price rise. If the effect of Bangladesh refugees had been there, then it would have been there immediatly—in the beginning of the year 1972. But it happened only in the latter part of the year and not in the beginning of that year. Drought' has also been attributed as another alibi. The drought in 1972 cannot be attributed as having caused an increase of 16.5 per cent in the price of foodgrains.

Till October last, the country carried on by consuming the carry-over stocks from the previous year's harvest, which was a Green Revolution year. The effect of the new harvest, after October 1972, which faced the constraint of drought, will be felt only in the following twelve months. Therefore, no reason can be assigned that drought really caused price rise from August 1972. In fact, if drought has any effect on the price rise it may be felt more sharply in the coming months.

Sir, the Finance Minister has said that the value of our money has been reduced to 39.2 per cent since 1949. What does it mean? It means that a person who was earning Rs. 100 in

1949, at least if he has to meet the requirements of his family which he used to at Rs. 100 earlier, he will have at least to spend Rs. 2.53 now. I want to know this from the Government the money value has fallen so sharply—2½ times—but as regards a corresponding increase in the income of the people, particularly the lower-income-group people, three crore wage-earners in the private and the public sector, and also 2.70 crore landless labour, and also those who own less than one acre of land in the rural area,—what is their condition? There is a fall in the value of the rupee, but no corresponding rise in the income of that echelon —leave aside our calculation; if we take your calculation, those 22 crores of people whom you have described as living below poverty level. As I have already said, I will just quote one sentence from the report of Reserve Bank of India:

> "If any factor has contributed most to the abnormal rise of prices, that is the reckless money supply."

I will give you some figures. In 1968 the rise in our gross national product was 2.5 per cent, but the increase in the money supply was 8 per cent. In 1969 the GNP was 5.2 per cent whereas the money supply was 10.5 per cent. In 1970-71 the GNP was 4.7 per cent whereas the money supply was 7 per cent. The figures for GNP in 1971-72 are not available, but the money supply was 12 per cent.

I will conclude. It is not due to the drought or Bangladesh refugee problem that there is a spurt in the rise of prices of essential commodities, but it is a continuous process. It started in 1949, and it is due to govenment policy. I would only urge that certain long-term and short-term measures be taken instead of creating the mirage of confidence that you are trying to hold the price rise which will prove as elusive as 'will-o-the-wisp'. The price rise is inevitable to certain extent, but you should try to create an impression in the mind of the people that you are honestly trying, and I will use the words, in cooperation with the people, to check the prise rise.

My young friend, Mr. Munshi, is sitting here. You talk of cooperation from the Opposition. You will be surprised to know that in no committee at the constituency level any Member of Parliament is included. There the government and the party in West Bengal have become co-terminous. If you really want cooperation you should sincerely have it by generally seeking assistance of all the political parties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a large number of Members from the Congress Party who want to speak, and I have been requested to apportion ten minutes to each. I would request them to kindly bear this in mind. Now, Shri C. M. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): Within a short period of time in the course of a few months, this House has been called upon to discuss this very vital and important national problem, a problem which according to me does and must transcend the barriers of party considerations, because basically it is a problem which concerned the millions of people. The last occasion when we had discussed this matter was on the 14th November last year. Three and a half months have gone by and we have again met, and a lot of time of this House was taken during the opening days of this session over the persistent demand that an adjournment motion or something like that on this question should be permitted. At least, this motion has come up before us.

One thing that was paining me to a certain extent was that in spite of this apparent and demonstrated anxiety to discus sthis problem emanating from the Opposition Benches, the opportunities that have offered themselves have not been used constructively by many of the spokesmen from the other side.

[Shri C. M. Stephan]

I had the opportunity to go through the discussion on an adjournment motion in November. Having gone through that, one is left with a feeling of barrenness and futility, because nothing constructive has been forthcoming by way of suggestion or correction of the steps taken by Government.

Today, when we are discussing this matter, there is one fact on which there will be no dispute, and that is that the understanding and the recognition of this problem has been pointedly existing in this country. The President has adverted to this in his Address. In the budget speech of the Finance Minister, quite a lot of space has been devoted for referring to the price spiral phenomenon of our economy, and the *Econmic Survey* also elaborately deals with this question and concedes that price rise is there. So, if the object of this discussion is to project the fact that price rise is existing in the country, then I would submit that it is an exercise in futility, because that is a conceded fact. What is really expected in a discussion of this nature is to evaluate the steps taken by Government, to evaluate the analysis made by Government and to put forward suggestions which may differ from this analysis or differ from this in regard to constructive proposals by way of improvement and so on.

When I sat through the speech of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a feeling was creeping in my mind that one thing that he was least bothered about was the constructive aspect of this discussion. He was not in the least worried about the agony of the people; he was not in the least concerned about giving suggestions to improve the position. In the motion he has said that 'This House is alarmed and distressed ....'. According to me, these are the two words which pinpoint the difference in approach as between me and him. He says that he is alarmed. He says that he is distressed. Going by the dictionary connotation, these two words betray a state of mind of frustration and hopelessnes; he is completely alarmed and distressed and he leaves it at that. That is not the way that a question like this has got to be approached. As far as I am concerned, I refuse to be alarmed. I am not in the least alarmed for two reasons. One is that any person with a knowledge of economic science and who has been going through the events of the past few months ever since the date of the conflict with Pakistan, should have been prepared for a state of affairs in which the prices would go up.

Secondly, any person who was conscious of the situation that resulted in the failure of the kharif crop last year and which projected the possibility of the failure of the kharif crop this year should have been prepared for a certain amount of rise in prices. Being so mentally prepared, no responsible public person could possibly be alarmed, not the least the members of this House. We were prepared for this situation.

Then to get alarmed is not the proper reaction to a situation like this. The proper reaction is to find out certain solutions. It is my claim from this side that to the best extent possible solutions were attempted and put forward. Government have repeatedly stated what has been done. The budget speech has elaborately dealt with the steps taken. The President's Address also has enumerated the steps taken. An analysis of the reasons is also there. One is the money supply that became necessary as a result of the war we had to fight. It was stated even at that time by the Finance Minister that the country would have to get ready for certain consequences of that particular event. That was an hour of national glory. For that hour of national glory, the nation may have to pay a price and we are, to a certain extent, paying that price.

The second reason postulated by us is the failure of the khariff crop last year and the one that is forthcoming. The third is, of course, the hoarding and profiteering that would certainly follow in due course as a result of these things. The fourth reason, which is also not disputed, is the black money floating about. As far as regulation of bank advances could deal with it, they did put certain restraints. A credit squeeze was attempted, supply of credit was withheld to grain traders. But unfortunately, this parallel economy is functioning and, therefore, the banks could not utter the last word on that.

This is the analysis. Is there any difference of opinion with respect to the analysis? Of course, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will jump in with a particular phrase to which he has become used to rather sickeningly frequently, to such an extent that it has lost all meaning—monopoly, monopoly and election funds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For whom the bell tells!

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For a human nature of that particular characteristic, one may stand a certain amount of repetition, but not beyond that. Repetition beyond a limit without factual basis made in such a way that it becomes mere slogan-mongering makes the proposition lose its validity and becomes a laughing stock. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whose laughing stock?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He should learn the parliamentary procedure of letting the other member speak; if he wants to say anything, let him stand and I shall yield.

Anyway, what I am saying is that nothing more than that has emanated from him. Therefore, I will forget him, whatever he said on the floor of the House; I disregard the fulminations he made and just bypass him.

As I have said, certain solutions were attempted. The Motion refers to Government's failure to arrest the same, the rise in prices. The failure of the Government should be related to the steps which Government did or did not take. Certain steps were taken. Crash programmes were launched. An agricultural production programme, an emergency production programme, running to the tune of Rs. 150 crores was launched. A relief programme was launched. Now there is another step which is being proceeded with, takeover of wholesale trade in order that hoarding and profiteering may be curbed. These are the steps Government have taken. These have been enumerated. They may or may not be adequate. What further steps are being suggested, what further procedures are being suggested in order that the programmes could be effectively implemented,—it is these suggestions that we are expecting from the other side. Unfortunately, these suggestions are not forthcoming. That is the whole pity of these discussions. As far as we are concerned, we have done what should be done and what could have been done. We are ready to do whatever must be done in order that the situation may be elleviated. Can you put forward light on that? It is on that point that I feel concerned about certain arrangements that are being effectuated on the Opposition Benches. Take this question of take-over of the foodgrains trade. I find some sort of alliance is forthcoming and that is, they are ganging up for a particular purpose. Here is a question which is crucial to the country and a solution which according to us is crucial to the solution of that question. The question is, price-rise. The solution we are offering is crucial. One of the solutions is, take over of the foreign trade. My friends are there. The Jan Sangh says no take-over; the Swatantra party says no take-over. The syndicate says, God alone knows what is to be done. Nobody knows what is to be done. The marxist

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

party says that there should be an effective take-over.

So, what are you finding there? There is a gang-up on this particular question and particular problem. On this side, with us, they differ, but they gang up; they gang up and carry on demonstrations. They create difficulties. Instead of associating themselves with the Government, co-operating themselves with the Government, at least for the purpose of solving this basic problem, they are ganging up for creating difficulties, and creating a sense among the people that we will not be able to stand up to this problem and solve this problem. This is what they are doing, and they are trying to weaken the will of the nation to solve the problem. For that, they are ganging up.

Please give me two minutes more and I shall finish my speech. We find in Kerala a particular question; the Government officers, or a section of them came up demanding a wage increase. But 80 per cent of them said that they are not on strike. 20 per cent of these people were picked up by a strange conglemeration asking for an increase in salary for the Government employees. We find that the Swatantra party, the Jam Sangh, the Communist Party (Marxist) and the Kerala Congress were combining and carrying on a struggle, while the NGOs said that they have withdrawn the strike, and everything is perfectly OK.

What I am emphasising is, if the endeavour is to solve the problem, to see the anguish of the people and settle it, then the approach must be one of co-operation and assistance. Instead of that, they make political capital of the situation which is the inevitable result of a national problem. This attitude is nothing more than anti-nationalism and non-patriorism. That is what I say. Instead of making political capital of it, they must offer solutions which are in the best interests of the country and that would be the biggest service that one could render to the country. The people will be judging the parties not by the way they are raising their voice, but the way they are reacting to a particular national problem. That will be the way in which the judgment of the people will be done; the way you are reacting, the way you acting to meet the problem. But then the reactionaries and the so-called progressive Marxist party are ganging up and blocking the steps taken by the Government to solve the national problem. Instead of stengthening the hands of the Government, at least for the purpose of solving the problem, if the steps taken are inadequate, you can suggest some measures and amend the steps. But then, without making those suggestions, you are blocking the whole way and stopping the people from proceeding further. That is the picture that we are finding.

One word more and I shall finish. This is not to say that this party does not have a responsibility. We are aware of the fact that we went to the polls along with a manifesto. We asked for the mandate of the people to keep the prices at a steady level. That is the pledge that we gave to the people and that undertaking has got to be redeemed. For that purpose, hoarding and blackmarketing have to be stopped. Here is a peculiar feature that although in the current year, production has gone down, except for 1971, even today our production is the highest in the annals of the history of this country. That fact remains. Therefore, if the prices are going up, money-supply is one of the factors, and it is a major factor that hoarding, blackmarketing and cornering are going on. Therefore we have got to battle with it. That is why the take over of grain trade has been attempted. We have to be merciless to the hoarders. This morning we discussed the question of the Mody Flour Mills. It so happened that the proceedings which were taken were withdrawn. I join my voice with the other friends in saying that effective

steps have got to be taken against persons who indulge in malpractices and even security measures have got to be taken against them. I must claim credit that my party in Mysore has today launched an anti-hoarding campaign against shop keepers and peasants, who hoard stocks. There will be no lack of will as far as my party is concerned. For heavens sake extend your co-operation. With your co-operation if you will give that but without your co-operation if that is not forthcoming this party will redeem its pledge and see that the price level is maintained.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): I point my accusing finger at the Government. That is the first culprit for the alarming situation that has been created by the failure of the Government to maintain the price level. It is clear that no Government is going to be stable with this price spiral. The reasons for this price spiral are clear even to the blind. The first reaction is the hold of the monopolies on the economy. Of course my friend Mr. Stephen was tired and found it nauseating to hear the word 'monopoly'. If that is nauseating to him the repetition of the word Garbi Hatao is more nauseating. The situation has become so menacing that foreign agents like the CIA are prepared to declare that the month of May will witness food riots in the country. When they say so it means they are preparing for it. Why should we blame the CIA when the ground is created by the Government for them to operate?

The second reason is that the capitalist, landlord, the farmers in the rural areas have made the Government slide back, from the decisions that they took in the past. These are simple and clear reasons. But Government have been trying to give fallacious reasons for the present situation. Day in and day out, in season and out of season, the Prime Minister is comparing conditions in this country with those of other countries and calls it the global situation. In the horizon of the Prime Minister the globe is only capitalist countries of the world and note the 14 socialist countries. Dr. Kailas was comparing the price situation here with that obtaining in France and New Zealand.

DR. KAILAS: Yugoslavia also.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: You have been confining yourself to one sphere, one area, that is the capitalist area. If you are prepared to refer to the other side of the world also, you will see that there is price reduction, and not price rise. If you compare yourself with France, New Zealand, America and UK, then please admit that you are building capitalism. Don't maskuerade under the cloak of socialism. That would be the biggest political fraud on the people of this country if you say you are building socialism and compare yourself with France etc.

DR. KAILAS: You give us the figures of Russia and China. They are not available unfortunately. I gave the figures about Yugoslavia.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: The second argument trotted out is, too many mouths to feed. But why do you forget the fact that there are too many hands to work also? More hands means more production if you give employment to them. So, the argument about population is again a myth.

Then, this talk of Bangladesh. My God, there is a limit to it. If you are talking of national glory, don't bring down that glory by talking about it. You know you have spent Rs. 800 or 900 crores on it. Do you justify the price rise today merely on the basis of the amount of money spent on Bangladesh? I was shocked at the Prime Minister's reference the other day to Bangladesh in reply to the debate on the President's Address. She said, "Two years back people said we were going to fail." Who said she was going to fail regarding Bangladesh? Everyone of us wanted

[Shri K. Baladhandayutham]

that the country should win. Then she said, "After two years, it will be proved that what you say now is all wrong". I would like to tell her, not two years; you are not going to last even this year if the prices are not brought down.

Then they talk about natural calamities, as if this country has got only calamities and nothing else to boast of. You talk about natural calamities today. When there was green revolution, what was the position on the price front? Then also prices were rising.

All these arguments you have put forward are wrong. You say it is inevitable in a developing economy. That means capitalism is inevitable. When you build capitalism, the consequences were also inevitable. Then you talk about the inflationary pressure, the Keynesian theory and you are trying to solve the problem through eroding wages by price rise and employing some people by deficit financing. Is this the solution in a developing economy? Even in capitalist countries it has failed and you are trying to adopt it here at this very late stage.

I ask the Finance Minister, don't these four or five factors which you have mentioned hold good in the case of raw materials to industries? Then, is it that their prices are falling down? Price of cotton is going down and the profiteers are able to buy it at a lower rate. How does it happen? Unless you reckon with monopolists you cannot give an answer.

There are only two roads. The question of monopolies is a naked truth. It is no more an ideological question; it has become a practical question.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): State monopoly also.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: If you want to hold the price line, the choice is clearly demarcated. The only way is to take over the monopoly houses. Unless you take over the monopoly houses, you cannot solve this problem, because they are always there in menacing proportions.

You talk about the take-over of the grains trade. But that is not going to take place at all, even if you want to. You ask for the co-operation of the opposition. But what about the co-operation of the Chief Ministers and the State Governments? I thought Shri Stephen would tell us what the Kerala Government have done.

Similarly what has happened about the take over of the textile mills and sugar factories? So far as sugar is concerned, government is responsible for the present position. Only last week I asked a question about the increase in the price of sugar by Rs. 19'56 per quintal. The answer was that it was because of the impact of the bonus levy. When I asked for information about the quantum of bonus, I was told that it was Rs 0.56 per quintal. The increase of Rs 19 was explained as due to "other well-known escalations". So, they are beyond your control because they are done by the monopoly houses. About the take-over of the sugar mills you say that the report of the committee is awaited. When that report is recieved you will appoint another committee like the Wanchoo Committee.

Shri Stephen was referring to the budget and asking "have we not done something?" There is a proverb in Tamil that if you want to jump over a well you cannot do it half way. I am afraid, governmet want to jump over the well and they are doing it half way with the result is that they are falling into the well.

They are talking about the distributory arrangements without physical control of the grain. Then, even when present kharif crop. All the measures curement is less as in the case of the present kharif crop. All the measures that they have been talking about

have not been implemented and when they have implemented, they are in the opposite direction.

Take the case of blackmoney. In our own State, there is one person who has defrauded the Centre of nearly Rs. 1 crore.

श्री ए० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): आप की स्टेट में ब्लैक मनी नहीं है, कांउटरफीट नोट्स हैं ।

SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Some departmental inquiry was instituted against him. Strangely enough the department fought for him. Now I hear that he has been exonerated and the whole amount has been written off. He had also to pay Rs. 35 lakhs as sales tax to the Government. Only today morning we have heard about the case of one Shri Modi. When we say that the blackmarketeers should be hung in the lamp posts, here is a case where a person in jail has been released.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Since the hon. Member has levelled a charge that a particular assessee has been let off by the department, he should specify the case. Because, to the best of my knowledge, there is no such case.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: I was referring to the case of one Shri Angappa Chettiar of Kumarapalayam, I am told that the whole thing has been squared up and he has been let off. Since I have mentioned the name on the floor of the House, I hope the Minister will look into it. I hope he will not be let off like Shri Modi.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since he has raised it, I may say, I am aware of this case. This case has been examined a number of times by our Department and the allegations that have been made later on have not been found to be correct. (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister said, "I have looked into it." If the Minister has looked into it, it can only be with the purpose of absolving that fellow. Otherwise why should it be necessary to look into it?

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: On this question, I agree with Shri Piloo Mody. That fellow has got himself freed by making a large donation to the ruling party. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member in anger, and being caught, is saying a thing which is a naked** (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the use of that word ** is unfortunate. That should not form part of the record.

श्री नत्थूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इस सदन में इस समय इस देश में बढ़ी हुई और बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं । यह बात सही है इस देश में पिछले कुछ महीनों में कीमतों में बहुत बढ़ोत्तरी हुई और इसलिए हमारे देश के जन-जीवन की उपयोगी वस्तुओं में जब इस प्रकार की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं तो निश्चित तौर से उन लोगों को जिन की आमादनी बंधी हुई है और जो इस देश के गरीब लोग हैं उन को काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । इस लिए इस सदन में बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों की यह चिन्ता और इस सरकार को यह चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है । पर मुझे दुख होता है कि जब इतने बड़े गहन विषय पर जिससे कि एक प्रकार के दुख की छाया सारे राष्ट्र के लोगों पर पड़ी हुई है, विचार हो रहा है उस समय सिर्फ एक लिमिटेड राजनैतिक चश्मे से उन चीजों को देख कर कुछ ऐसी कड़वी बातें कहना जिन को कहने में विरोधी लोगों को कुछ ज्यादा मजा आता है, जब मैं इस प्रकार की बातों

**Expunged as order by the Chair.

[श्री नत्थू राम मिर्धा]

को सुनता हूं तो मुझे दुख होता है। खास तौर से यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपने एक सीमित चश्मे से हिन्दुस्तान की और सारी दुनिया को देखती है। इस का एक चश्मा है देखने का। वह बहुत ही मिमित और बंधे हुए चश्मे से हर चीज को देखती है। ये लोग इस देश में या दुनिया में कुछ जो आर्गेनाइज्ड मजखूर होते हैं उन लोगों के बलबूते पर सारी दुनिया का नक्शा बदलना चाहते हैं। ये हमशा यह कहेंगे इन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दो, किसानों को जमीन बांट दो, दुनिया भर के सब लोगों को गाली निकाल दो और ऐसा कह कर एक ऐसी हवा बनाओ कि सब खराब ही खराब हैं। यह इन का बड़ा ही छोटा दृष्टिकोण है। अगर ये इतनी हिम्मत वाले हैं तो वोटों के वक्त में गांवों में जा कर लोगों से यह कहें कि हमारी व्यवस्था के अंदर सारे खेत, सारी जमीन सरकार की होगी और हम लोग सब मिल करके बराबर महनत करेंगे, बराबर बांटेंगें और बराबर खायेंगे। जिन किसानों के बारे में झूठ झूठ नारे उठा कर वोट लिए हैं उनके खिलाफ इन सदन में बैठ कर बात करते हैं..... (व्यवधान) आज जो देश में कीमतें बढ़ी हैं वह किसानों की खराब हालत की वजह से बढ़ी हैं। किसान इस देश में बुनियादी धन पैदा करता है, अनाज पैदा करता है, जो सारे उद्योगों की जड़ होती है उस को वह बनाता है, उस को आप जमींदार बता कर और उस की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान न दे कर दूसरी बातों की ओर ध्यान ले जाते हैं। ठीक है, मजदूर की बात आप करें, आप अपना आर्किटैक्ट बनाएं उन के बल बूते पर लेकिन इस देश की 75 प्रतिशत जनता किसान है, उस में छोटे और बड़े किसान सब कृषि उत्पादन करते हैं और उस के लिये जो हमारी नीति में कुछ गलतियां हैं उसकी ओर .....(इंटरप्शंज) आप गला फाड़ फाड़ कर चिल्लाते हैं कि वह कर दिया वह कर दिया, मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कृपा कर के इन किसानों की बात सोचें। आज देश में कई जगह अकाल पड़ा है, इसलिए कीमतों में बड़ा उतार चढ़ाव है। हमारी हाट बाजारी व्यवस्था गलत है। उस के बारे में एक शब्द भी आपने नहीं कहा। आज कहने की नहीं बल्कि करने की जरूरत है, और उस के बारे में कृपा कर के वह एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं। कुछ लोग ऐसा दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं अभी अनाज का व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का निश्चय किया तो वह कहते हैं कि एफ० सी० आई० खराब है, यह काम जमेगा नहीं, सरकार फेल होगी। एक कदम उठा तो उस के पीछे पड़ गए। वह तो शुरुआत है। आज अगर देश में आप कीमतों में स्टेबिलिटी लाना चाहते हैं तो किसान के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये उस की हर प्रकार से मदद करनी पड़ेगी, उस की मार्किटिंग व्वयस्था में फेर बदल करना पड़ेगा और उस में कुछ काम सरकार को करना होगा और कुछ काम जनता के संगठनों को करना होगा लेकिन इन सब बातों की तरफ कितने माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है ? देश की बुनियादी नीतियां जो हैं और हम लोकतंत्र चाहते हैं तो हमें उन को सामने रख कर चलना होगा। अगर आप अपने तरीके से चाहते हैं जैसे आप अभी कह रहे थे कम्युनिस्ट देशों के बारे में, मैं पूछता हूं कि पिछले चार पांच सालों में मानसून की हालत बदलने से क्या रूस जैसा

देश मुसीबत में नहीं है, क्या उस को खाद्यान्न खरीदना नहीं पड़ा है ? आज दुनिया के कई देशों में और रूस में भी हालत में परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। चीन के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता इसलिये उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूगा। आज अगर यह बात वे कहते हैं कि बढ़ती हुई आबादी दुनिया भर की चिन्ता का विषय है तो उस को फीड करने के लिये कृषि का उत्पादन ज्यादा चाहिये। यह उत्पादन सब देशों में कम हुआ है। एफ० ए० ओ० और दूसरी सभी रिपोर्टें यह बताती हैं। इन में परिवर्तन लाना है। कृषि के बारे में जो भी उतार चढ़ाव हुआ है, दालों में, धान में, गहूं में, गेहूं में पांच प्रतिशत, चावल में दस प्रतिशत, ज्वार में तेरह प्रतिशत, बाजरे में 41 प्रतिशत और मक्का में 48 प्रतिशत ..... (टरप्शंज) चीनी की बात जाने दें . . .

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद परसेंटेज आफ इरिगेटिड कल्टीवेटिड लड इतना कम क्यों है ?

श्री नत्थू राम मिर्धा : आप ठीक कहते हैं ; जो ठीक बात आप कहते हैं उस को मैं भी कहता हूं। ये आंकड़े मैं ने इसलिये दिए कि इन के जरिये आप को पता चल सके कि गरीबों के काम में आने वाले खाद्यान्न कितने मंहगे हुए हैं। ऐसा इसलिये हुआ है कि हमने बफर स्टाक तैयार कर के नहीं रखा। बफर स्टाक बनाने की नीति सही नीति है, कारपोरेशन बनाने की नीति सही नीति है। आप ने काटन कारपोरेशन बनाया, चीनी का काम एफ० सी० आई० को दिया, ये सब काम आपने सही किए। इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से आप का जो इनवेस्टमेंट इन में हुआ है, उस का भी असर पड़ा है, जो लड़ाई में खर्च किया, जो अकाल में राहत के कामों में खर्च हो रहा है, साथ साथ चौथी योजना को ताकीद के साथ पूरा करने के लिये जो अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की, इन सब बातों का असर हुआ है, इनफ्लेशन बढ़ाने में ये सहायक साबित हुई हैं। कुछ लोगों के पास ज्यादा पैसा है, चीजों की कमी है, और ये सारे कारण हैं जिन से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। दुनिया का फिनोमिना भी ऐसा हुआ है। लड़ाई की हालत, पैसे का देश में ज्यादा फैलना और वे तमाम बातें जो हुई हैं इन से हम आज इस स्थिति में पहुंचे हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी चीजों में जिस तरीके से आज इन्वेस्टमेंट आप का हुआ है और जो कृषि पर विशेष रूप से जोर दिया गया है जिस में कि रचनात्मक कुछ कार्य करने की व्यवस्था की गई है उस का असर आज नहीं अगले साल होगा। अगर अगले साल ठीक बरसात हो तो इन सारी चीजों पर असर पड़ेगा। जब किसान के यहां ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है तो कीमतें गिर जाती हैं, बाजार में वाजिब दाम नहीं मिलते हैं, इसलिये हमारी पूरी की पूरी हाट व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिये इस सरकार को तेजी से कदम उठाना होगा।

मैंने एक दिन पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूं—किसान को आज सब्जी का दाम क्या मिल रहा है, अण्डे का क्या दाम मिल रहा है, दूध का क्या दाम मिल रहा है, और इन की पैदावार पर उस का क्या खर्चा आता है। मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी एक

[श्री नत्थू राम मिर्धा]

किलो दूध पैदा करने के लिये दी रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है और दूध का दाम एक रुपया मिलता है। बाजार में जाइये, चारा महंगा है, अब जानवर को तो मार नहीं सकता, उस को जिन्दा रखना है, इसलिये खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसलिये हमें अपनी मार्केट व्यवस्था को सुधारना होगा ।

अभी आपने काटन-कारपोरेशन बनाई है, उस का कुछ असर पड़ा है। पिछले सालों में आपने देखा होगा किसानों ने गन्ना खूब पैदा किया, जब गन्ना तैयार हो गया तो उस के भाव सस्ते हो गये। उस के बाद किसानों ने गन्ना बोना बन्द कर दिया, दो साल तक चीनी की कमी रही और भाव बढ़ते गये। अब आपने फिर सोचा और अपनी नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन किया तो अब इस का असर दो साल में आयेगा।

उत्पादन के सिलसिले में जो उतार-चढ़ाव आते हैं, अगर इन सारी चीज़ों को रेगुलेट नहीं करेंगे, किसानों के इनपुटस की जो चीज़ पैदा होती हैं, उन के दामों में स्थिरता नहीं लायेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर किसानों की चीज स्टेबिल दामों पर मिलें, बंधे हुए दामों पर मिलें और उन की कास्ट-आफ़ प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रख कर अर्थ व्यवस्था को जमाने का प्रयत्न करें तो निश्चित रूप से चीज़ों के दाम गिरगे और लोगों को वाजिब कीमतों पर चीज मिलेगी। इस के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर हाट-व्यवस्था को इस देश में बदलना होगा। इस लिये में सुझाव देना चाहता हूं जो कुछ भी इन्वेस्टमेंट आप कर रहे हैं वह ज्यादातर कृषि और किसानों के लिये कीजिये।

छोटे और बड़े किसानों के सवाल को लेकर इस हाउस में कई दफ़ा एक गन्दा वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है। सीलिंग के कानून को ला कर आप ने बड़े किसानों को डील कर लिया और अगर कुछ कमी रह गई है तो उस की पूरा कर लीजिये, लेकिन बड़े और छोटे किसानों को लेकर इस हाउस की व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश मत कीजिये—यह हाथ जोड़ कर मैं आप से अपील करना चाहता हूं। अगर आप किसान को मजबूत बनायेंगे, उस की अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनायगे, अगर उस के पैदा किये हुए सामान का उस के कास्ट-आफ़-प्रोडक्शन का ध्यान रखते हुए, वाजिब दाम देंगे, बीच के बिचौलियों को हटा कर वितरण की व्यवस्था को ठीक प्रकार से जमायेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से जो हालात आज पैदा हो रही हैं उन से हम बच सकेंगे। अगर कोई भूल हम से हुई हैं तो उन को ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है, आगे वे भूल न हो इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर चलने की जरूरत है।

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair.*]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

A case was made out by Dr. Kailas that the rise in prices is an international phenomenon and he quoted labouriously a list of figures to justify his case. I differ with him. He has quoted some figures which are convenient to his case but the realities are different.

I have got the latest figures published by the International Labour Organization at Geneva. Between 1963 March and 1972 the index rose by about 95 per cent in India. That is the highest in the whole world.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it wholesale price?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I do not know whether it is wholesale or retail. The index rose by 21 per cent in Thailand, 22 per cent in Morocco, 25 per cent in Kenya, 28 per cent in Iran, 32 per cent in Ethiopia and 35 per cent in Mexico, 36 per cent in Sri Lanka and 45 per cent in Pakistan...

SHRI PILOO MODY: India?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: 95 per cent. It is meaningless to compare the price rise with the developed countries like UK, Japan and America,, as these countries are working under conditions of full employment or nearer to full employment. Here, in our country, about 40 per cent of the population are still below the poverty line, that is, they could not earn more than Rs. 20, per month according to 1960-61 prices. Sir, this ruling Party came to power by uttering the slogan of reducing poverty or 'garibi hatao' Sir, what is poverty? Poverty is defined by the Plan approach document in terms of the minimum levels of consumption. The common man does not worry about the indices of various kinds which make the confusion worse confounded. He weighs poverty by the purchasing power of the rupee and by the prices. Prices have increased by 95 per cent between 1963 and 1972. That means, under the Congress regime poverty has increased by 95 per cent. That is the accusation I make.

Who is responsible for this steep increase in prices? I join hands with some of my friends and accuse this government, and this Union government alone, for the increase in prices. The State governments are there. They are also in the pitiable plight of the consumers. I want to quote from the Administrative reforms Commission's report on Centre-State relations:

> "We think that the Central Government cannot reasonably plead that it is not their responsibility to meet the increased expenditure of the States in this behalf. In fact, it is the policies of the Central Government that are responsible for inflation and increases in prices and the cost of living."

Sir, may I point out how the Central Government is responsible? It is mainly their taxation policy and especially their indirect taxation which is very rigorous. They touch the poor man. Out of the anticipated income of Rs. 4800 crores about Rs. 2741 crores including the present increase of Rs. 118 crores this year are from excise duties. It means that 56 per cent of the total tax income comes from indirect taxes on essential commodities. Have we made any examination? So far no official examination has been made about the impact of indirect taxes on the essential commodities used by the common man. According to one estimate indirect taxes of the Union Government account for 50 to 70 per cent of the total ex-factory cost of six items. For example, regarding cloth 50 to 75 per cent increase is due to excise duty; regarding sugar 75 per cent is due to excise duty; in the case of cement it forms 60 to 70 per cent and as regards steel it is 50 to 60 per cent. That is why, Sir, the disastrous effect of excise duties on the prices of essential commodities has not been taken into account.

Secondly, take the customs duty. this year also, customs levy has been imposed for Rs. 156 crores. The customs and excise duties from 76 per cent of the tax revenues of the Government of India.

17 hrs.

But, what happens in other cases? Income-tax, corporation tax, wealth tax and other direct taxes form only

[Shri Murasoli Maram]

24 per cent. These have not been increased in the present budget. Corporation tax, income-tax and wealth tax have not been increased; the Finance Minister has not touched estate duty; he has not gone near the gift tax, but he has increased customs and excise duties, and that is why the corporate sector is extremely happy after this budget because the Finance Minister has spared them. Honestly, the Finance Minister should accept that the contribution of the rich is much less than that of the poor in this budget.

Thirdly, I accuse the commodity production policy of the Government of India as being solely and purely responsible for the increase in prices. Last year, agricultural production declined by 2 per cent and foodgrains production by 4 per cent. In the Economic Survey, the achievement in agricultural production in 1971-72 is shown as 1.7 per cent and as -3.5 per cent in foodgrains production. But no figures have been given for 1972-73. Is this the kind of Economic survey which the country expects when the food prices are increasing to unreachable heights? That is the question that I want to ask.

There are many parts of India which can produce enough foodgrains for the whole country, but the policy of fertiliser production and subsidies to the agricultural sector have been left to the whims and fancies of the Union Government. There is always a plea that because of shortage of production, too much money chases too few goods. I do not think that this is something which can be accepted by us. Does production determine prices? Probably, it does to some extent. But in India, we have seen certain concrete instances to the contrary. In 1965-66, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister, the production of foodgrains increased from 72.3 million tonnes to 107.81 million tonnes as a result of the green revolution. But ironically, in that year; foodgrains registered a big increase; the biggest jump in price rise was in wheat during that year and prices went up very steeply. That is one instance to show that with increased production, the prices automatically do not go down.

Further, I would accuse the monetary and banking policy also as being responsible for the price rise. In economics, we know the effects of deficit financing about which my other friends have spoken very well, and therefore I need not repeat the arguments about it. Even if demand and supply are in equilibrium,—it never happens that way—the excess of money generated by Government will play havoc or increase the prices.

What we have seen is that the increase in money supply has been faster than the increase in goods and services. That is one of the main reasons, and that is the villain of the piece in this drama of rising prices.

Who produces excess money? Definitely, it is the Government of India: Why? They do so to finance expenditure. And which expenditure? The answer to this question forms the core of the problem. It is the structure of governmental expenditure, plan as well as no-plan which is partly responsible for the calamity in prices.

Take, for example, money supply. The money supply nearly doubled between 1966 and 1972, but the net national product of primary goods production like agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased from Rs. 52 crores to Rs. 40 crores on 1960-61 prices. This deficit financing and the increase of money supply is nothing but a breach of trust. They are eroding the value of the rupee thereby.

In economics, bygones are bygones. One cannot cut back the supply of money all of a sudden. No Finance Minister has such a magic wand by which he can cut back the money supply. But the additional bank credit for non-productive expenditure of the

Central Government can be cut. Let me give an example.

In the government sector, in 1971-72, the additional bank credit created was to the extent of Rs. 1,025 crores. Can you imagine that this does not come under parliamentary scrutiny? You cannot find this in any of the budget papers. During the First Plan, it was Rs. 60 crores, during the Second Plan it was Rs. 277 crores, during the Third Plan it was Rs. 264 crores, but in 1971-72, the additional bank credit created by the nationalised and other banks for the government sector was Rs. 1025 crores. This is nothing but deficit financing by backdoor. It does not come under parliamentary scrutiny. I would say this is nothing but a fraud committed on the people of India and on this House. It does not come within our purview. They have done it on their own. This is why prices are galloping.

The Reserve Bank is supposed to be an autonomous body, but in fact, it is not so. It has become like another department of the Government. This monetary autocracy is the reason for the increase in prices.

Price discipline should be enforced through sophisticated methods involving watch-dog parations and cost studies. But where is it? In Britain, they have the Price Board. That was why the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Economic Administration had recommended that a 'Commission to be known at the Commission on prices, costs and tariffs should be set up by law for undertaking the determination of prices of industrial products, industrial raw materials etc.'. So far this has not been done. Government resorting to *ad hoc* and haphazard measures which will never solve the problem. That is why these galloping prices are the major problem It will create a kind of revolution which no one can prevent. It is round the corner. I request Government to spell out its programme so that it can tackle it on an emergency footing.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं वह निराशावादिता और हिम्मतपस्ती का है। यदि उन के अन्दर देशभक्ति होती तो वे ऐसा न करते। पिछले साल यह लोग सरकार से तकाजा करते थे कि लड़ाई करो, लड़ाई करो, लेकिन लड़ाई करने के बाद साल भर के अन्दर उन में हिम्मतपस्ती आ गई कि साहब, खाना कम हो गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह जिन देशों के हिमायती हैं, अर्थात चीन, रूस और ईस्टर्न योरप, वहां खाना क्यों कम हो गया? सवाल यह है कि अभी तक कोई भी आदमी दुनिया में मौसम पर कब्जा नहीं कर सका और न कर सकता है। यह प्रवृत्ति का नियम है। इसलिये सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि उन लोगों को खास मौसम के ऊपर इस का प्रबन्ध करना होगा कि फसल के फेल होने पर खाना जुटाया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां एक इंजीनियर है जिस की इंग्लैण्ड में चीनी न मिलने के कारण फर्स्ट वर्ल्ड वार में, नमक के साथ चाय पीने की आदत पड़ गई। आज वह नमक के साथ चाय पीता है। चीनी तो आज काफी मिल रही है। साल भर से खाना ठीक से नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर किस आदमी का चेहरा आज कमजोर दिखाई पड़ रहा है? क्या किसी एक आदमी का भी चेहरा कमजोर है? क्या श्री पीलू मोदी का चेहरा कमजोर है?

हमारे विरोधी दल के भाइयों में से, कितनों ने रबी की बुवाई और पिछले साल

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

धान की खेती की है यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ? इनको खेती का अनुभव नहीं है और न ये खेती का हाल जानते हैं।

खेती में क्रमिक ह्रास नियम लागू होता है लेकिन कारखानों में यह लागू नहीं होता है। वहां ला आफ इनक्रीजिंग रिटर्न लागू होता है। खेती में पचासों आफत हैं। खेती की पैदावार किसी के हाथ में नहीं होती है, जो नेचर को या भगवान को मानता है वह यही कहेगा कि उसके हाथ में होती है।

आप एक बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। जब हम कमी की बात करते हैं तो उसका क्या परिणाम होता है, यह हम को देख लेना चाहिये। अब हम लोगों को पता रहता है कि हमारे घर में खाना है तो हम को जल्दी भूख नहीं लगती है। यह एक साइकोलोजिकल बात है। लेकिन जब पता चल जाता है कि हमारे घर में खाने को नहीं है तो बहुत जल्दी भूख लगने लग जाती है। इसी तरह से इनका जो रेस्ताव है यह जो अभाव है इसको और भी ज्यादा बड़े अभाव में परिवर्तित कर देने में सहायक होगा। इस प्रस्ताव और इस बहस की वजह से देश में कीमत और बढ़ जाएंगी। इस वास्ते इनका यह प्रस्ताव देश हित में नहीं है, यह देश को नुक्सान पहुंचाने वाला प्रस्ताव है ।

1967 में 26 प्रतिशत कीमतें बढ़ीं जबकि आज ग्यारह परसेंट ही बढ़ी हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति में घबराहट क्यों ? आगे चुनाव आने वाले हैं और इस तरह से हो हल्ला मचा करके ये उन में फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। अगर केन्दीय सरकार अपनी प्रोजेक्टस को पैसा दे कर न चलाए और स्टेटस को पैसा न दे तो ये हल्ला करेंगे कि स्टेट्स को पैसा नहीं देते हैं। अगर दे दिया जाता है तो कहेंगे कि इनफलेशन पैदा कर रहे हैं। कुछ न कुछ तो करना पड़ेगा। हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों को स्वस्थ परम्परायें डालनी चाहियें थीं और इन पर चलना चाहिये था, स्वस्थ समालोचना, रचनात्मक आलोचना उनको करनी चाहिये। लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था ड्रेन इंसपैक्टर्ज के बारे में कि हिन्दुस्तान में ये गन्दगी ही देखते हैं। जब भी सैशन शुरू होता है या जब भी यह खत्म होता है तो इनको हर चीज़ खराब ही मालूम होती है, कोई अच्छाई इनको दिखाई ही नहीं देती है।

देश में इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो काम किया है हजार बरस में किसी ने नहीं किया है। पिछले दो हजार बरस में हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में ऐसा अच्छा काम नहीं हुआ है जैसा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया है। लेकिन अब ऐसे आदमी हैं कि एक साल भी नहीं गुजरा है कि आपने उनके यश को भुला दिया है।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो इरिगेशन वाला, ट्यूबवैल वाला प्राजैक्ट आपने हाथ में लिया है, उसको आप पूरा करें। यह जो प्रोग्राम है इसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें ताकि आपकी पैदावार बढ़ सके। गंडक प्राजैक्ट की वजह से मेरे गांव में पानी आ गया और उससे 50 या 60 या 70 प्रतिशत धान होगा। लेकिन मेरे बगल के गांव में पानी नहीं गया है। वर्षा भी नहीं हुई है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि चारे के अभाव में पशु आदि मर रहे हैं। आप रचनात्मक स्टेप उठाएं, ऐसे कदम उठाएं ताकि पैदावार खेती की बढ़ सके। आप ट्यूबवैल अधिक से अधिक संख्या में लगाएं। साथ ही आप किसानों को रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस दें। किसान जो पैदा करता है आप चाहते हैं कि उसका माल आप एक रुपये में चार किलो ले लें लेकिन जो टैरेलीन बनाने वाला है आप यह चाहते हैं कि उसको पांच रुपये गज मुनाफा हो। यह नहीं चल सकता है। इण्डस्ट्रियल गुड्ज और एग्रीकल्चरल गुड्ज, दोनों की आप इंटेग्रेटिड प्राइस दें तब काम चलेगा। आप किसान को भूल जाएंगे तो पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी। जब तक

खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी आपका कोई काम नहीं हो सकेगा, आप कोई काम नहीं कर सकेंगे । किसान की पैदावार और अन्य चीजों की एक इनटेग्रेटिड प्राइस होनी चाहिए । आखिर कपड़ा, धान और दालें आदि खेत से ही पैदा होती हैं । आज कटोरी का दाम पांच रुपये है और दूध आने किलो । लेकिन कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि उनको गुड़ एक रुपया किलो के हिसाब से मिले । कटोरी और गुड़ का दाम एक जैसा होना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि खेती की क्या हालत हो रही है । क्या माननीय सदस्यों को यह पता है कि इस साल पानी दिया गया है, लेकिन कीड़ा लगने से फ़सल तबाह हो गई है ? (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य कलकत्ता में एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकान में रहते हैं । उनको क्या पता है ? (व्यवधान)

प्राइस राइज़ विरोधी लोग करवा रहे हैं । (व्यवधान) मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव लड़ने के लिए उनके पास पैसे कहां से आते हैं । श्री पीलू मोदी चुनाव लड़ते हैं । उन्होंने चुनाव में कितना ख़र्च किया और वह पैसा कहां से आया ?

श्री पीलू मोदी : क्या आप मेरे चुनाव के ख़र्च और अपने चुनाव के ख़र्च की शर्त लगायेंगे ?—तो बाहर आ जाइये । (व्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस हाउस में विरोधी लोगों की तादाद इतनी कम हो गई है कि आज केवल 41 मेम्बर ही खड़े हुए । वे क्या विरोध करेंगे ? वे यहां भले ही विरोध करें, लेकिन ये मोट मोटे और धनी आदमी खेत में काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : आप भी करोड़पति से कम नहीं हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री पीलू मोदी : मेरे चुनाव के पैसे में एक पैसा भी गूजरमल मोदी या पोस्टर वाले गोयन्का के पास से नहीं आया । (व्यवधान)

डा० कैलाश : आपका पैसा नवल टाटा और जे० आर० डी० टाटा के पास से आया है (व्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने धनी गरीब सभी लोगों से चन्दा मांग मांग कर अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़ी थी, लेकिन हमने कभी विदेशों से पैसा नहीं लिया : (व्यवधान)

श्री पीलू मोदी : प्रजिडेंशल इलैक्शन में आपने सोवियट मनी इस्तेमाल किया । क्या वह इस देश का पैसा था ? हम मास्को के सैटलाइट बन गये हैं । क्या मास्को इस देश में है ? आपको कुछ पता नहीं है । आपको बड़ी बड़ी बातें करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । आप किसान, खेत, गांव और कुओं की बात कीजिए । (व्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप जैसे बहुत से मोटे आदमी आये और जेल से डर कर भाग गये । हम अभी भी हिम्मत से, पत्थर और लोहे की तरह डटे हुए हैं । आप हमारा मुकाबला न कीजिए ।

रूस की बात जो यह कहते हैं तो 1942 में ये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले हम को पुलिस से पकड़वाते थे और हम जेल जाते थे । आप हमारा मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकते ।

इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह बहस जिस तरह से हो रही है और ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब जिस ढंग का यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं इस प्रस्ताव से देश का कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि कीमतें और बढ़ जाने वाली हैं । बिल्कुल साइकोलाजिकल यह बात होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में खाना नहीं है । किदवई साहब ने कहा यद्यपि खाना कम था तब भी कहा कि जितना चाहे हमारे पास खाना है सबको हम खिला देंगे लोगों को कमी नहीं होगी । नतीजा हुआ कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ीं । आप यह बहस करके

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

और इस तरह की बातें करके देश का अहित कर रहे हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । विभूति मिश्र जी कह रहे हैं कि खाना कम खाओ खाना मत खाओ प्रधान मन्त्री कहती हैं कि शक्कर कम खाओ कपड़े के बारे में क्या होगा ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कपड़े के बारे में मैं बताता हूं । हमारे ऋषियों ने बताया कि मूंज का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए । चार गज कपड़ा पहनना चाहिए । मोहनदास कर्मचन्द गांधी कितना कपड़ा पहनते थे ? . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप सौ रुपये का कुर्त्ता पहने हुए हैं . . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जरा आकर के और छू करके देखिए यह किस चीज का कुर्त्ता है और कितने का है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

सभापति महोदय : यह बात ठीक नहीं है । यह क्रास टाक मत होने दीजिए । उनको बोलने दीजिए और आप सुनिए । आप बोलते हैं तो वह सुनें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय मेरा समय तो ये लोग ले लिए । सवाल यह है कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी रहे तो डेमोक्रेसी में कोई व्यक्तिगत क्रिटिसिज्म मत कीजिए । हमारे सिद्धान्त की समालोचना कीजिए और जहां तक देशभक्ति का मामला है उसमें सब मिल कर साथ दीजिए । नहर खुदवानी हो, ट्यूबवैल लगवाना हो और जो इस तरह के खेती के काम आने वाले काम हैं वे काम किए जाने चाहिएं । लेकिन एक बात है । मुझे मालूम होता है कि विरोधी पक्ष में खेती का काम जानने वाले बहुत कम लोग हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री पीलू मोदी : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को छोड़ कर ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के आदमी तो बड़े बड़े महलों में रहते हैं । वह क्या जानें खेती की बातें ?

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जितना भी फैक्ट्री का और फील्ड का सामान है उन दोनों की इंटीग्रेटेड प्राइस रखिए । खेती को मत मारिए । किसानों की हालत आप चल कर गांवों में देखिए कि उनकी पैदावार की क्या कीमत मिलती है और फैक्ट्री में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं उनकी क्या कीमत है ?

दूसरी बात खेती के काम आने वाली और उससे सम्बन्धित जितनी स्कीम्स हैं सिंचाई की ट्यूबवैल की उसको प्राथमिकता दीजिए और जितने लग्जरी गुड्स हैं उन पर टैक्स लगाइए । जैसे आप ने टैरीलिन वगैरह पर और सिगरेट पर टैक्स लगाया यह आपने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया । ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि आप सिगरेट की खेती को ही बन्द कर देते और उस खेत में मक्का और गेहूं करते जो इन लोगों को खिलाते । यही मेरा कहना है और सरकार का जो सिद्धान्त है वह ठीक है । सरकार का साथ लोग देंगे । ये विरोधी नहीं देंगे तो जनता तो सरकार का साथ देगी और जनता सरकार के साथ रहेगी ।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Chairman, the Indian people are known for their perseverance but galloping prices have exhausted the patience of the common man. We are committed to banish poverty but in actual practice we have placed heavy burdens on the common man. He has now lost the faith in the present political leadership and also in the total apparatus of democratic functions. The poor man feels he has been exploited beyond a point. Economic policies have miserably failed to raise the living standards of those who are known to live below the poverty line. But still the Government leaders do not feel tired to claim that the economy has

turned the corner. I really do not know which economy they mean because in the Indian economy there has been nothing but galloping prices.

Participating in the budget debate last year I predicted a price rise of 15 per cent. Now the Government has conceded that the index of wholesale prices stood at 216.7 on 10th February compared to 191.5 on 12th February, 1972. It is a little more than 25 points or 13.2 per cent. If you see the entire fiscal year, the prices during the last fiscal year have gone up beyond 15 per cent. All Plan calculations have gone wrong and it has hurt the low income and fixed income groups. It has upset the cost calculations of the Industrial sector and thrown out of gear the entire apparatus of saving and investment effort. What is more disquieting and unfortunate is the effect that in the immediate future there is hardly any hope of prices showing a downward trend. At the moment there is so much of pressure on prices because of the impact of drought and power shortage, that they are sure to result in further increases in prices in the near future.

I am pleased to see the standard of the debate. Like the medical experts, we should analyse the causes of the disease to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. We all know that the cost push inflation is the real cause of the problem. We all hear that the Government is very fond of alibis which hardly impress the common man. We have also heard that the unfavourable weather has now been given as a fair alibi. But we must analyse the deeper causes which are responsible for the creation of the basic imbalance in the economy. The prices were rising even before the weather clerk failed. It is no use putting the blame at the door of rain God. The real fact is that the prices are rising, and they are largely responsible because of our economic policies.

It is also asserted in Government circles that price rise in a developing economy is a must. But the development will become meaningless if the price rise is at the rate of 15 per cent a year. I will concede that in a developing economy the prices do rise, but in no case more than 2 to 3 per cent. Whenever the prices rise more than 2 to 3 per cent., I will say that there is something basically wrong with the policy or that they are not being pursued effectively.

The Prime Minister has described inflation as a world-wide phenomenon. But she forgets what is happening in the Western countries. Why do we compare the figure of price rise in India with that of developing countries where the incomes are rising still at a faster rate? If you compare the incomes with price rise, you will come to the conclusion that this is because of the faulty policies that we pursued for the last 25 years.

We does not know that there is an uproar in most of the countries whenever the prices rise beyond four or five per cent? We know that in Holland when the prices went up beyond seven per cent the Government was in doldrums and was threatened to be collapsed. This is the situation and still the Government talks in terms of growth with stability. Growth with stability is a national objective, but the Governmental policies are wholly responsible for the galloping prices. It is no use for the Finance Minister to assert now and then that it is a temporary phase and it is largely because of poor agricultural production. If it is so, I will say, it is just a sad commentary that with all the planning and forecast, India is left at the primitive stage of being overtaken by events, looking helplessly for aid from everywhere.

Our Food Minister just before the kharif crop promised an era of plenty and was exploring the possibilities to export foodgrains. But we know what has happened. There was an

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attempt to gloss over the entire situation and the kharif crops nnally ditched him to such an extent that the nation got an impression that the Government was doing nothing but to bluff the people and presenting such figures which were totally wrong.

There is still an assertion that the shortage is not more than 4 million tonnes. But we know it is not less than 8 million tonnes. The Government is now pinning all its hope on rabi crop and still importing food to an extent of 2 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 160 crores.

This is all the result of an antikisan Budget which the Finance Minister presented last year. We had pointedly pleaded with the Finance Minister last year that the Budget proposals would certainly hamper the agricultural production. He had levied heavy excise duty on fertiliser and power-driven pumps which has largely resulted into a lesser production. It is no use expecting the production to go upto 112 million tonnes in the next year so long as the Government is talking in terms of land ceiling, unremunerative agricultural income-tax and the take-over of wholesale trade. What we need at the moment is that all possible incentives should be given to farmers which will help in the increase of production. If we do not provide incentives to framers, I can assure you that the next year will be a grim one and the production will not be more than 100 million tonnes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up now.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: I have not covered even one-fourth of my points. Any way in the end I can tell you that the ideology cannot feed the people. The poor is fed up with your negative instances which have done nothing but to hamper production. Scarcity conditions must go if the prices are to be stabilised. Mere political stability will have little meaning if there is no price stability. Price stability is a pre-condition to political stability. The poor has now reached a saturation point when he would prefer political confusion, anarchy and, if necessary, bloodshed, rather than political stability with galloping prices.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with some of the points raised by the hon. Members of the Opposition in connection with the rise in prices. But I deny certain other charges which have been allged against our party in connection with implementing our policies in recent years.

I really feel that sometimes surprised to know that in our country the situation is only counteracted by emotions and not by reality. The hon. Members from the Opposition, particulary, the Members of the C.P.I. have nicely pointed out that it is unwise on the part of the Government to bring in every moment the Bangladesh movement in connection with the rise in prices. I am quite aware of the situation that may be the liberated people of Bangladesh may feel sometimes unhappy to know that for their support the people of India are suffering One may like to forget that. But can you deny the truth which is very much before us as to what has happened within the last 2-1|2 years to the people of our country? I confess that the rise in prices, particularly in respect of essential commodities is now to such an extent that both the down-trodden people and the middle-class people are at confusion as to how they will survive with their families. I do admit that the reason for the recent price-rise is not the result of economic problems of the last three years but the result of the general economic situtation of the last several years

and my party, the then Congress Party, was not able to implement the actual programmes and the policies through our economic schemes. I do consider that the split in the Indian National Congress which we call the revolution in the Indian National Congress was not essentially an attempt to make Shrimati Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister but essentially to highlight the problems of the country and the policies in which the then party leadership was not very much sincere. I do confess, Mr. Chairman, that soon after the revolution, we, ourselves, the Congressmen and our Governments at the Centre and in the States have rightly taken up certain programmes to implement, but we have had only a very short time.

I do not challenge the statistics given by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Most of them are, possibly, correct, and there is no denying the fact that increasing rate of price rise as compared to the past is really bad enought at the moment. But the charges which have been levied against our Party by the hon. members on the Opposition and particularly by the Mover of the motion, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, are really wild and unfortunate. I did not expect that the Parliamentary forum where the problems of the people could be highlighted better by cooperation, with constructive suggestions, would be taken advantage of, with political motives, to assassinate some character of the Party. It is quite known today in our Parliamentary democracy that all the political parties, whether it is Congress or Communist, speak for social justice and socialism. We find that there are many problems in our society. But socialism cannot be achieved just by some economic pressures and confrontation. It requires some social revolution within the society which lies under grave corruption.

Today, in the morning, there was an uproar in the House about the affairs of Modi. An hon. Member from the Opposition tried to hint that my Government and Party were very much with this sort of people, hoarders and that was why prices were increasing. I want to submit that it is our Party, in spite of the ruling Governments in many States, which, without depending on the police administration, compelled not one or two, but dozens of hoarders to go under jail custody, and such instances were quite large in West Bengal—which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu knows. If it is really found that people like Mr Modi—I am not talking of Mr. Piloo Mody but of Mr. S. K. Modi—are really serious in such affairs—hoarding materials—they should, in my opinion, not only be punished, but their entire business licence should be withdrawn and they should not be allowed to continue any further.

Achievement of socialism in terms of economic confrontation is a big task. I like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that today the way the judiciary is functioning, beginning from the lower court to the Supreme Court, the concept of the law today, is not quite adequate to cope with the problems of the people, and it is the downtrodden people who suffer the most. Even the worst blackmarketeer manages to get released from the grips of the court, and even if the matter is taken to the higher court, by the same concept of judiciary, he gets released and walks out freely as a royal citizen.

I do feel that the slogan which our Party has given, 'Garibi Hatao', is a symbol of the bigger socialist target which has to be implemented step by step by different courses of action. We have not had enough time for it.

My submission to the hon. Finance Minister is this. Apart from drought and other natural calamities which have been largely responsible for the price rise and other things, it is the big monopoly houses in India which are indirectly controlling the whole nation. I can support my statement with documents and papers. In Calcutta, C. L. Bajuria, K. K. Birla,

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Kanoria and a few others, ever since the Bangladesh struggle started, have been trying to have a link with the Central Government secretariat to know how they can bring about the collapse of the whole economic set-up of the country which is basically run by public sector and government undertakings. When I say it, I say it with all responsibility. We shall certainly see a tremendous downfall in the losses of the public undertakings and a tremendous rise in their profits and elimination of the wealth concealed in the private sector. It is nothing but an arranged game by the monopolists of our nation which is largely responsible for it.

My first submission would be this: to tackle and deal with this price rise problem, the Central Government, particularly, our Finance Minister shall take drastic measures against all the big monopolists of the country, whoever he may be and whatever the industry he may be running, not to give them any further opportunity to deprive our people any more and this should be done before the next Republic Day. I can cite several examples. Recently sugar became scarce in Calcutta. I know it was caused by these sugar magnates who under the initiative of these big business houses deliberately and intentionally did not withdraw their own material from the railway wagons and left them not cleared in the Shalimar railway yard. I came to know of it through my own friends. It was their plan that if only they could create scarcity for two months, automatically prices would go up and people will forget the past when the material was there already for two months in the railway yards. The same sort of business tactics are being adopted all over the country. So, I think this is one of the problems.

Secondly, it is unwise to accuse the Prime Minister and the Party and the Government. I see even to-day in the bureaucracy we require certain changes. You find everywhere, either in Delhi or in Calcutta, the big houses which are newly built and decorated either by an ex-Secretary of the Central Secretariat or a retired I.C.S. or a retired IPS officer—how did they make it, I do not understand, in this difficult economy? Where could they find all this money to build palatial houses after maintaining their families? How did they make all that money? You go and dine with them —both the Congress Party, the Communist Party and the Marxist Party—there is no difference. This is the problem of the whole society in which the largest amount of socialism shall have to be created.

I come to the conclusion with a specific remark. I would like to make a hint to my CPI friend who has charged that it is not proper everytime to drag in Bangla Desh. I am not dragging in Bangla Desh. I remember the day, the 6th December when the question of recognition of Bangla Desh came up. It is this Parliament which stood out firmly that we shall have to create self-reliance. We do not care U.S.A. We shall not depend upon their wheat. It is our peasants and working people, the people who will drop the last drop of their blood, to keep the torch of Bangla Desh freedom and continue to fight on the western sector. The amount, whether it is Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 1000 crores, is not the factor, but the amount we promised on that day, we are not finding it in reality. I feel proud that we achieved the freedom of Bangla Desh and to protect our people in the western sector, we are suffering to-day, I feel proud of it. It is the cost of patriotism we shall have to pay whenever the country faces it. When the C.P.I. friend and the Marxist friend accused our Party and the Government that it is unwise to draw Bangla Desh, I should say, I am not dragging. I will cite examples, one after another. Not a single Party, whether C.P.I. or the C.P.M. in the recent publication of their bulletin have pointed out the actual cost, the actual cost of the calamities for which thousands and millions of the poor peasants and the

people are now suffering. I think it is two-thirds of the country which is under drought. They did not publish. They are trying to befool the people concealing the whole truth to the nation. They are not publishing what an amount of buffer stocks we had to spend immediately after the war to meet the challenges due to drought and I think those who say that we are betraying the people, it is these opposition parties, taking advantage of the parliamentary democracy, cherish their own narrow political interests and are betraying the cause of the nation. I am here not to defend my Party but to defend the nation.

In the F.C.I., as rightly pointed out by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, there are some officers and staff who are trying to frustrate the cause of the public undertaking.

These are some suggestions of mine and I do hope if our Finance Minister can take severe measures against these monopolists who are playing cards with the Swatantra friends in the night and in the morning with the Marxist friends and often with some other political parties....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, what is the talking about.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party have accused that our Home Minister *is collecting money from big monopo*lists. I would like to inform the House that it is the Party, the Marxist Party, whose lawyers, no less than responsible legislators of his Party, have gone to the court to defend the coal-miners after the Government's take-over of the coal-mines. Can they deny it? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I expect our Finance Minister to take all possible care to extend the facilities to the poor people to control the prices. I think our Finance Minister will take revolutionary measures to check the mal-practices of the monopolists at this crucial hour.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Sir, listening to some of the speeches from the Congress side and the beautific smiles and the appreciative nods of the Finance Minister I was thinking as though the real problem today was the Opposition and not so much the price rise. The dedagogues of the Congress benches had really even begged justification over this issue. But to state the problem in its proper perspective I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to page 42 of the Economic Survey which had been circulated on February 23, 1973. At page 42 in para 152 the entire problem has been stated in almost brutal frankness. It says: Despite vigorous efforts made by the Government to control the price rise the wholesale price index registered an unusually large increase in 1972.

I have gone through this Economic Survey and nowhere it has been analysed what were the vigorous steps taken by the Government. All these slogans of the Government have remained so far empty shibboleths. I ask the House to consider dispassionately, and the Finance Minister to answer, whether forward trading had been completely banned; whether credit squeeze against agricultural commodities has been completely affected; whether speculative activities have been forestalled—nothing of the kind has been done and yet these gentlemen have the cheeks to say that it was as though the Opposition was causing the price rise. I charge the Finance Minister and the Government of India that no steps of the kind as indicated earlier have been taken and the slogan of 'garibi hatao' of the Congress Party has resulted today in 'garib hatao'.

What is the crux of the matter? Despite the plethora of promises the prices of essential commodities continue to rise. It is being said that the only trump-card in the hands of

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the Government is take-over of whole-sale trade.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Why does he not read out the whole paragraph?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I shall read it out for his pleasure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Not for my pleasure but for his enlightenment. He will get a better understanding of the position.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: It further says:

> "There was a manifestation of these wrong tendencies generated by continuing increases in expenditure and the unsatisfactory behaviour of agricultural production since 1971-72.".

why was there progressively continuing increase in unproductive expenditure? Even though the Finance Minister has assured this House day in and day out that there should be restraint on unproductive expenditure, why has the expenditure gone up? It is tommy-rut to say that there has been drought and there has been increase in expenditure on account of relief. What about the Rs. 26 lakhs being spent on the renovation of the bungalows lived in by a few grand Moghuls sitting on the other side? How much expenditure have they saved on the Raj Bhavans and on those who are working like stooges of the powers that be? It is for Shri Yeshwantaro Chavan to answer these questions: Has he stopped forward trading completely? Has he banned it? Has there been credit squeeze by nationalised banks in respect of credits against agricultural commodities? Have the speculative activities been completely banned? Nothing of the kind has been done. The crux of the matter is that Government have failed to check the rising spiral of prices; rather the Government has abetted it.

During 1972, the general rise in price level was 13 per cent which was four times as much as the increase of 3.9 per cent in the previous year. Is it due to Bangla Desh? Is it due to the drought? Even the *Economic Survey* mentions it somewhere that the post-harvest decline in prices was conspicuous by its absence. Why was that so?

Even the seasonal commodities displayed a contraseasonal rise in prices. Why did that happen? The Food Minister was waxing eloquent over the green revolution. What has happened to his green revolution today? The green revolution was just a mere fluke. I know that in the *Economic Survey* it has been pointed out that there were more than 128 districts in the country where there was neither irrigation nor did the rainfall exceed 1215 m.m. a year. In those distrists, what was required was really dry farming. The green revolution ought to have come about not where there is flow irrigation and where there are irrigation facilities, but in those dry districts. Therefore, I say that it is not the green revolution which has brought down the prices. It was yet another slogan.

As for Bangla Desh, we had made more than adequate provision for it. Even today we are paying the Bangla Desh levies, and we shall be paying till April this year, and we are making adequate provision in this regard. I would ask the hon. Finance Minister to show us in any of his previous budget speeches wherein he has said that due to Bangla Desh there was going to be a price spiral. He never said nor had warned anything of that kind. He merely hinted obliquely at the fact that because of Bangla Desh we might be prepared for some unforeseen consequences. Those unforeseen consequences did not mean 20 per cent rise in foodgrains prices. The Congress Government has taken this House for a ride, and I say that this is no party issue; it is not a partisan issue. I would like to warn Government that if the

price rise goes on continuing in this unbridled scale, it will not only end in anarchy but it will result in the end of the democratic experiment that we are having today.

Due to lack of time, I am not able to discuss some other aspects. I would have liked the hon. Minister to tell us what percentage of the price the customs and excise duties constitute.

In the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan, it has been stated that the market price of a commodity is built up of three components, one of which, the most important, is indirect taxes. The increase in the indirect taxes compenent tends to raise the market price. Therefore, the Approach Paper did give this suggestion:

> "The only way to upset the price impact of indirect taxes is through economies in material and operational costs".

May I venture to ask the Finance Minister what steps even the public sector industries have taken to bring down operational costs? Nothing of the kind.

Look at the Indian Railways. The operational costs are going up. They are running parallel with the increased income. This is the achievement in public sector industries.

In fine, I should say the failure of the Government on many fronts, in many aspects, both fiscal and managerial and technical, has resulted in this unbridled price rise and coupled with corruption and the craze for raising political funds, has made the life of the common man miserable. Money value has eroded. Today the rupee's value is 25 paise. This has resulted in all-round disaster.

Therefore, I conclude saying that the time has come when this matter should be lifted from the partisan morass and the Finance Minister should really give a new dimention to his thinking and not indulge in slogans which has resulted in mere shibboleths.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Chairman, I have been hearing the debate with rapt attention. One thing has become very much clear to me, namely, that the Mover of the Motion has miserably failed to put his viewpoints. The language of the Motion is:

> "That this House is alarmed and distressed at the continuous increase in prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities and the Government's failure to arrest the same".

No doubt, the Mover of the Motion has put forward certain statistics quoting from here and there and then he made the observation that the price rise is the highest in India. I do not know how he came to this conclusion. Whatever that may be, probably he meant thereby that the impact of this price rise is really very very great in this country. And I do not deny that.

As a matter of fact, what happens when the price of commodities increase? Price increase has its own economic implications. Increase in prices means that the demand is more and production is less. Dealing with this, what do we find in the last few years, keeping the production at a very low ebb, demand has gone up tremendously because of certain factors. Firstly, the money supply has gone up; secondly, there is increase in population; thirdly, production in all respects has gone down, both in the essential commodities, foodstuffs and other national products; fourthly, the development projects expected to function at a certain level could not function at the expected level; and fifthly, there are the corrupt practices being adopted by hoarders, profiteers, monopolists and smugglers; these also seem to be on an increasing scale.

18 hrs.

Taking this overall situation into view, what do we find? As I said

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earlier, the impact of this price rise on the average people, the lower income groups, these persons living next or below the poverty line, is really very high. I can quote one simple statistics to prove my contention. In 1960-61, the national income at the price-level prevailing then was Rs. 13,294 crores and money supply was Rs. 2,889 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 6, 1973/ Phalguna 15, 1894 (Saka).

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